

JUNE THE 1906
AMERICAN MONTHLY
ILLUSTRATED
REVIEW OF REVIEWS
EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

The Pan-American Conference
San Francisco's Future
Questions of Fire Insurance
Our Unstable "Terra Firma"
Clémenceau, the Warwick of French Politics
Carl Schurz, the Patriot
The Indian of To-Day and To-Morrow
The Revolution in Rice Farming

The President's Rate-Bill Victory—Russia's Parliament,
the Duma—The Season's Fiction

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VOL XXXIII.

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No. 197

What Does the "STAR" Signify?

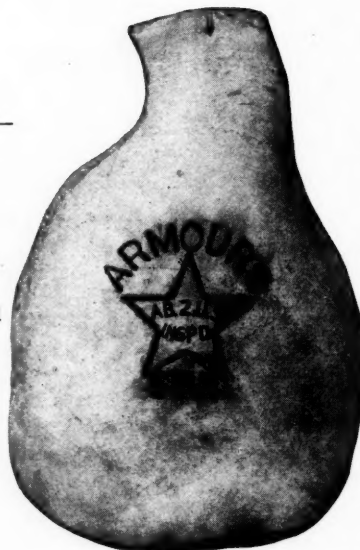
It means that
Only *One Hog* in
Every *Fifteen*—
Among the 20,000
Odd, that daily reach
The big Armour plants—
Is there considered
Prime enough—
To receive the "Star"
Brand for *Quality*.

That "Star" mark
Certifies—
That the Hog came
From Good Stock—and
That it was—

—Corn-fed,—
To be firm enough,
And sweet enough.
—A barrow Hog,
To be full-flavored,
And juicy enough.

—Young,—
To be thin-skinned—
And tender enough.
—Well-conditioned,
And Fat so the Lean
Meat would be
Tasty, juicy, and
Nutritious enough—
Instead of being
Stringy, dry,
And tasteless,
Like that of a
Poorly-fed "Shoat."

—Then, these superfine,
And carefully selected,
"One in *Fifteen*"
Armour Hams and Bacon
Are cured in
A liquor which is
Almost mild enough,



And fine enough,
To drink;
Made of
Granulated Sugar,
Pure Saltpetre,
And only
A very *Little Salt*.

—This brings out
And develops fully,
All the fine, rich,
Natural flavor
Of the carefully
Selected meat,
And preserves it
Without "Salty pickling."

—Next, they are smoked
As carefully
As they were selected.

—Then they receive the
Armour "Star" brand,
After four Government
Inspections.

—When they come
To *Your Table*,
Dear Sir, or Madam,
The result of all this
Care in selection,
—Skill and cost in curing,
Gives a *New Meaning*
To the words
"Ham" and "Bacon."
There is a fine
Appetizing odor,
And a palate-tickling
Flavor,
And a ready
Digestibility that
Makes the few cents
Extra
You paid for
"Star" quality
An automatic compliment
To *Your Judgment*.

"Such
Appetizing odor!"
"Such mouth-watering
Flavor!"
"Such delicious,
Lingering, spicy
After-taste!"
Awaits you—in those
Armour Hams and Bacon
That are—branded
With the "Star."

Armour's "STAR" Hams and Bacon

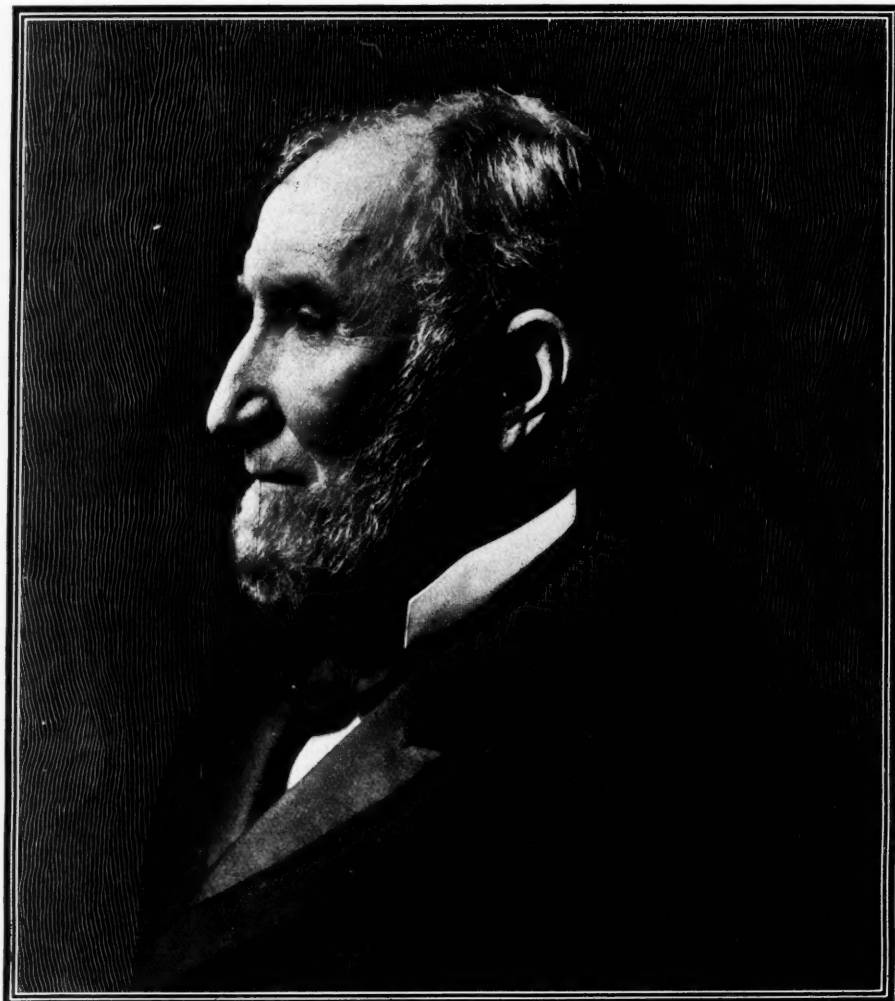
THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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THE HON. JOSEPH G. CANNON.

(On Monday, May 7, the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, reached the age of seventy. The event was celebrated by the great body over which he presides, and the occasion took the form of a reception which brought together probably the largest body of public men in national life ever assembled on a similar occasion in America. It comprised the members of both houses of Congress, the President, Vice-President, cabinet officers, members of the Supreme Court, diplomatic corps, army and navy officers, a great number of heads of bureaus and high government officials, and many men from outside of Washington, including governors of States, journalists, and others prominent in affairs. Mr. Cannon is a veteran figure in the House, having been there for just a third of a century. As Speaker, his sway is mild but firm, and he is deservedly popular. He is a plain man of the people, and his rugged honesty is his best trait.)

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews

VOL. XXXIII.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1906. MAY 28 1906

No. 6.

DETROIT, MICH.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The Year's Great Event. In our number for May there appeared an article dealing with California's disastrous earthquake and San Francisco's great fire. But necessarily, at the time that article was written, information was not complete or accurate, and only a general account could be presented. The earthquake occurred on the 18th of April, and these pages always close for the press on or about the twentieth day of each month. The greatness of the catastrophe has profoundly impressed the whole world. Its effects in many ways have been felt far away from the immediate scene, inasmuch as human affairs have now become so widely interrelated. Thus, the great English and Scotch insurances companies were affected to the extent of many millions of dollars, and the money markets of all nations were directly or indirectly concerned with various phases of so colossal a financial situation as was created by the virtual wiping out of one of the great centers of wealth and business activity. As for California itself, it will be a long time before the world at large can wholly appreciate the splendid heroism shown by the people of that State in the face of such paralyzing calamities.

Our Articles on California. We beg to commend to our readers several terse and valuable contributions that appear in this number, relating to different phases of the situation. At the head of the committees in San Francisco that have to do with financing the relief of the population and providing for the reconstruction of the city is the Hon. James D. Phelan, formerly mayor of the city and a man of great capacity and high intelligence. He presents to the country in this number of the *Review* an inspiring statement that will go far to convince every one that San Francisco will have a rapid rebuilding upon a greater and finer scale than ever before. President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, who has become one of San Francisco's foremost public men, presents a picture of the catastrophe and of the outlook that is, like ex-Mayor Phelan's state-

ment, very reassuring as to the future and lucid and classic in its statement of what has happened. The Red Cross Society has coöperated most ably with the local relief committee, and its special agent on the ground has been Dr. Edward T. Devine, of New York, whose great ability as well as his official position has made him one of the marked men of the emergency. Dr. Devine contributes to this number an extensive and informing account of the whole organization of relief work and the steps taken to bring order out of chaos in a community of almost half a million people.

What Really Happened. Inasmuch as the average reader has been unable to weed out from the great mass of newspaper reports a clear and simple account of what really happened in California, we have secured from Mr. Samuel E. Moffett an article which notes simply and accurately the principal facts as to earthquake and fire. Finally, Mr. Louis Windmüller, an authority upon such questions, has written for us an article dealing with fire-insurance problems as illustrated by San Francisco's recent experience. Everybody to whose lot it has fallen to exercise authority in these dire times on the coast is said to have played his part well. Mayor Schmitz seems to have risen to the emergency, and Governor Pardee appears to have done all that the head of the State could have accomplished. Gen. A. W. Greely, commanding the Division of the Pacific, and Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the Department of California, have made good use of the resources of the army of the United States, through direction of the President and the Secretary of War, and with the aid of appropriations made by Congress. Mankind faces angry nature with wonderful recuperative power.

The Great Need of Relief. It will be some weeks yet before any adequate estimate can be made of the extent to which relief funds can be wisely donated and used. In the first days of the disaster, the openhanded generosity of the country seemed likely to bestow upon California



Hon. Eugene C. Schmitz.
(Mayor of San Francisco.)

Hon. James D. Phelan.
(Ex-mayor of San Francisco.)

Dr. Edward T. Devine.
(Red Cross representative.)

THREE MEN PROMINENT IN SAN FRANCISCO'S RELIEF AND REORDERING.

a larger fund than the emergency required ; but it may turn out that more will be needed than has yet been subscribed. In that case it will remain to be seen whether or not the sober and deliberate relief of our unfortunate fellow-citizens in California is going to be equal to the promise given in the first impulsive outpouring of sympathy and help. When the forces of economic life are fairly at work again, and the people can find their customary employment, the relief problem will become easily manageable.

*The Fire
Did the
Damage.*

Bad as the earthquake was, the whole country ought to understand clearly that San Francisco's chief disaster was due to the fire. Thousands, if not millions, of people have been asking whether or not it was going to be at all safe to rebuild San Francisco, in view of its liability to what the scientific men call "seismic disturbance." This is really something like asking whether or not it is worth while to build cities and towns in Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, and adjacent States, because destructive tornadoes from time to time visit that general region and do local violence. As these pages were closing for the press, immense forest fires were raging in northern Michigan and in sections of Wisconsin. A number of villages and towns were said to have been burned, and the very considerable city of Escanaba was reported in imminent danger. Flood, drought, fire, earthquake, volcano, epidemic, tornado, blizzard, tidal wave, cyclone, monsoon, hot wave,—every section of the land, sooner or later, suffers from

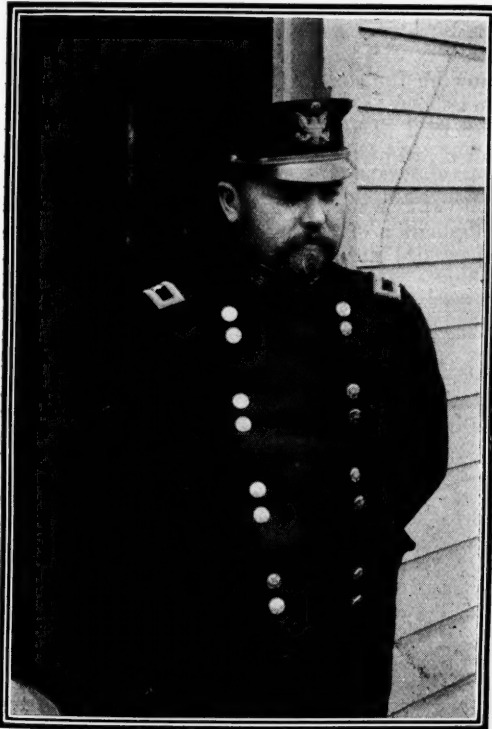
some visitation of nature that departs so far from the normal as to cause great suffering and loss. The powers of nature are so profound, and the possibility of some exceptional scourge is a thing so ever-present, that it is a very hazardous affair to be alive at all on any square mile of this lovely but harassed planet of ours. The prophet who claims to have predicted San Francisco's disaster has now fixed the date for the dreadful calamity that is to overwhelm New York. The fact is that California is probably as safe a State to live in as any other. Its equable climate and general salubrity give it advantages which most States do not possess under the law of averages. Of San Francisco's financial losses, it may be roughly guessed that less than 5 per cent. are due to the earthquake and more than 95 per cent. to the fire. Just as the above sentences were written, there came to the editor of this magazine a telegram from a prominent gentleman in San Francisco expressing regret that first reports were misleading, so that our article last month overstated the earthquake damage. This telegram goes on to say :

Communication with San Francisco did not cease. Ferryboats ran without cessation. None of the large buildings shown in your pictures, except the City Hall, was damaged by earthquake. Outside of the City Hall, 99 per cent. of San Francisco's damage was from fire.

*The New City
Must Be
Fireproof.*

It is true on the other hand, however, that the chief danger of earthquakes is that they start conflagrations. And San Francisco must bear this fact

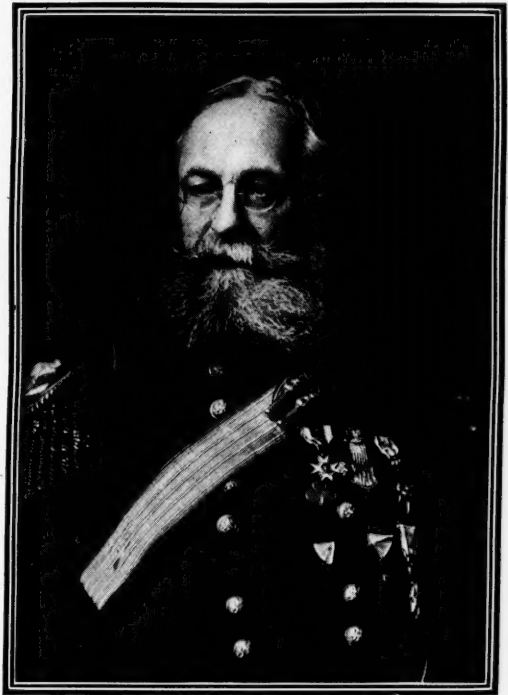
in mind in times to come. Even those American cities which do not have earthquakes are frightfully liable to sweeping fires. Conflagrations do not occur in European cities. A big fire in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, or any other of a hundred cities one might name is practically unknown. We can gradually reduce our fire risks to the European basis. And San Francisco must now lead the country in devising ways to baffle the fire fiend. The European plan is to use every possible precaution in the construction of buildings. We must not be content to provide skillful means for extinguishing fires, but we must stop building inflammable cities. San Francisco can and doubtless will add enormously to the efficiency of its water service, and will also find ways to build a far more fireproof city than the one destroyed. It has been found that steel-framed buildings properly constructed can survive severe earthquake shocks, and capitalists and builders will in due time proceed to create the new city with as much confidence as it is right for men to have in human undertakings. San Francisco, like every



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GEN. FREDERICK FUNSTON.

(Commanding Department of California.)



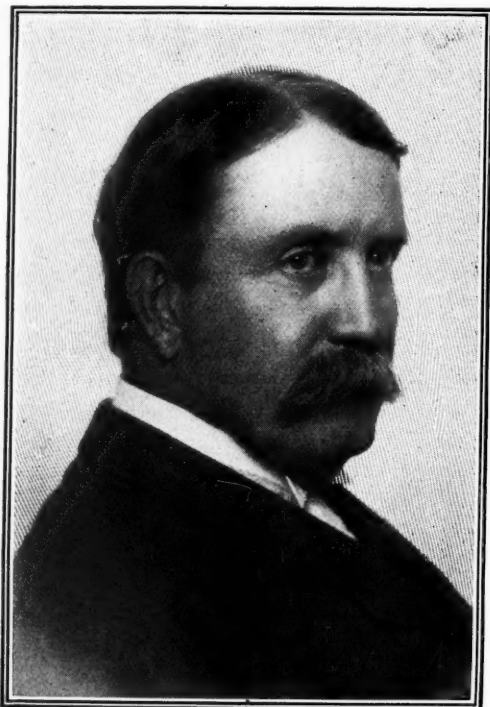
GEN. ADOLPHUS W. GREELY.

(Commanding Military Division of the Pacific.)

other city,—but no more than the others,—has need to remember the words of the Psalmist of old: "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it. Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain."

*An Ideal
New City.*

It is sometimes hard in the midst of overwhelming loss and calamity to make plans for the future on ideal lines. On the other hand, it is true that it sometimes requires great emergencies to key men up to great things. Those of us who have studied the plans of cities at home and abroad have always felt keenly the enormous mistake made by Chicago after the fire in failing to create a great open central square as a focus for the life of the city, with a series of broad radial streets leading from the center to the outskirts in every direction. What Paris was obliged to do in the period of Haussman reconstruction by cutting through solid masses of buildings in order to obtain its present convenient system of main thoroughfares Chicago might readily have done after the fire on the bare ground. Much that Chicago has tried to do in recent years by way of recognizing the needs of a great metropolis

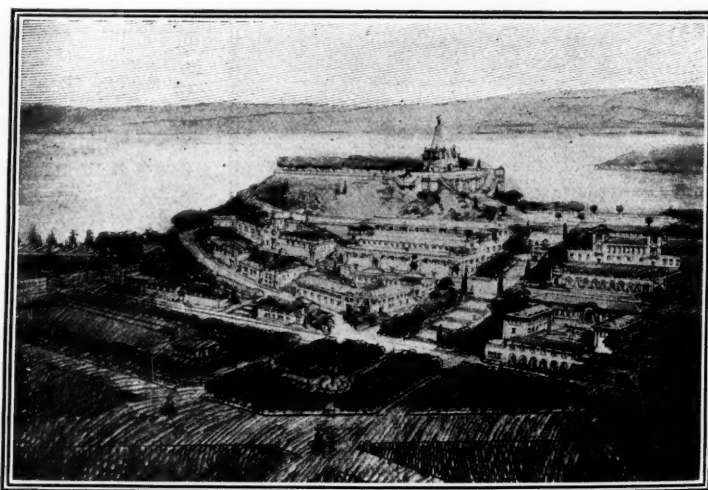


MR. DANIEL H. BURNHAM, OF CHICAGO.

could have been done far better and at practically no expense if there had been wisdom, foresight, and public spirit shown in the rebuilding period. The immense superiority of European cities over American is due very largely to the way in which the foreign cities are laid out. Our own national capital, Washington, is now developing splendidly, and its beauty is in great part due to the fact that it was laid out in a scientific way by a French engineer before any buildings whatsoever were erected. There are now on foot some important further projects for the perfection of the main plan of Washington, but these are relatively easy of accomplishment, because they fall in with the original plan. Their need, in fact, is chiefly due to the errors of those who at a subsequent period violated the lines originally laid down.

*The
Burnham
Project.*

San Francisco has now a rare opportunity to rebuild itself upon a scientific ground plan. By an extraordinary coincidence, there already exists a very important and elaborate plan for the reconstruction of this very city. The plan was published last year in pursuance of a project entered upon early in the year 1904. A committee of prominent citizens, under the presidency of the Hon. James D. Phelan, formed an association for the improvement and adornment of San Francisco. Nothing revolutionary was then contemplated, but it was desired to promote from time to time everything that would make the city a more desirable and attractive place. As a preliminary, a well-known Chicago architect, Mr. Daniel H. Burnham, was invited to "direct and execute a practical and comprehensive plan for the improvement and adornment of the city similar to the plans prepared under his direction for Washington, Cleveland, Chicago, and Manila." Mr. Burnham is best known to the country and the world at large as the architect chiefly responsible for the creation of that unsurpassed dream of beauty, the White City, as the Columbian Exposition at Chicago was very fittingly termed. Mr. Burnham accepted the invitation, went to San Francisco, gave his services gratuitously, allowing the committee to supply him with ample assistance, and the results of his study were embodied in a report submitted to the mayor and board of supervisors, and published by the city itself as an official document, last year. The various suggestions make up a marvelous combination of the practical and the ideal. The report did not, of course, contemplate a *tabula*



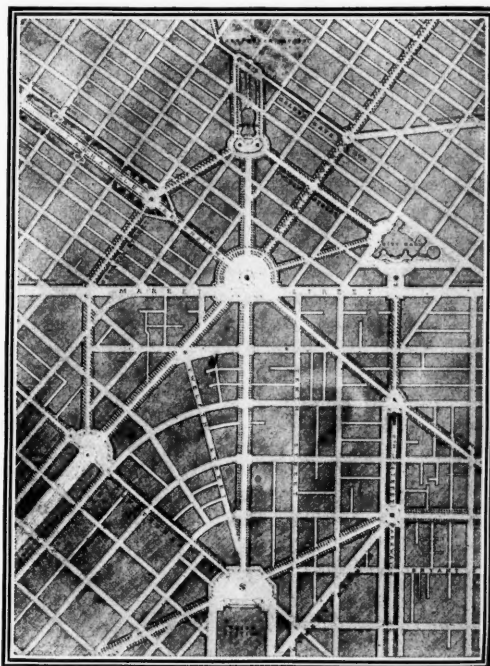
TELEGRAPH HILL, SAN FRANCISCO, AS IDEALIZED IN THE BURNHAM REPORT.



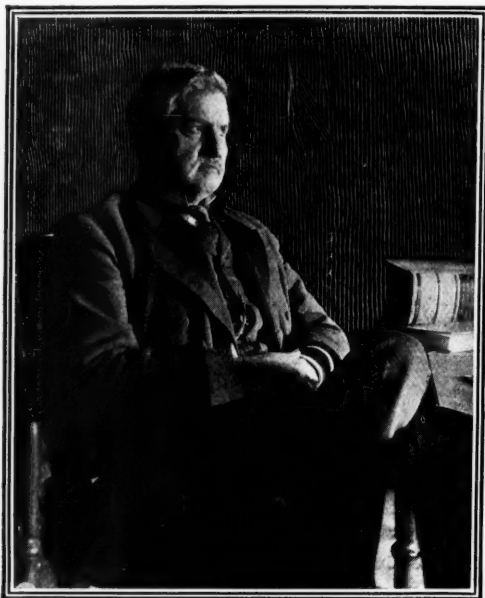
A PARTIAL VIEW OF RUINED SAN FRANCISCO FROM NOB HILL.

rasa, for nobody could have calculated upon so sweeping a fire. It merely proposed a series of reforms of the street system, and of embellishments for different parts of the town, that could in any case have been gradually brought into existence. The conditions left by the fire would seem to make it possible, not only to do many of the things proposed by Mr. Burnham, but to do even more. The Burnham plan calls for an open, circular, central space as a civic center, from which new radial streets should add to the facilities provided by the highways already in existence. San Francisco has many hills and eminences, and the Burnham report shows how these can be best managed as respects streets and the placing of buildings. Nothing would do more to advertise the pluck of San Francisco and to dazzle the world with the brilliance and recuperative power of that community than a sweeping adoption of radical street reforms under the guidance of Mr. Burnham and a group of competent San Francisco architects and men of taste and experience like Mr. Phelan and his fellow-members of the association for the improvement and adornment of San Francisco. These things nowadays are not merely the dreams of idealists, but they are solid, practical propositions than can be shown to have their value in dollars and cents. San Francisco has now the chance to be the best-laid-out city in America, with the possible exception of Washington. Its reconstruction should be planned on the broadest and most modern lines, and financed on the most generous principles. It would be a frightful mistake to rebuild San Francisco in a timid spirit. If it is to be rebuilt at all,—and there is no question about that,—nothing will pay so well as to rebuild it splendidly. If the great trusts and combinations have their faults, they also have their uses. Thus, an organization as powerful as the Harriman rail-

road system can do wonders toward the reconstruction of its principal focus and terminal city. And there are other large industrial and transportation interests, which, in conjunction with banking capital on the present gigantic scale, can help to bring the new San Francisco into existence in a reasonably short period. It was concentrated imperial authority that made the modern Paris, and the same is true of the modern Vienna. It will take concentrated industrial and corporate power to make the modern San Francisco what it ought to be.



THE "CIVIC CENTER" AND UNION STATION, WITH NEW RADIAL STREETS, AS PROPOSED IN THE BURNHAM REPORT.



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SENATOR TILLMAN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
(Who led the railroad bill in the Senate.)

Passage of the Railroad Bill. The great railroad bill, which had occupied the larger part of the time of the United States Senate during the present session, and which seemed at one time to have a doubtful chance of passage, reached an issue that surprised everybody on May 18, when it was brought to a final vote. Seventy-one Senators voted in favor of it, and only three against it. Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, was the only opposing Republican, and his opposition was based upon the view that the bill conferred unconstitutional powers upon the Interstate Commerce Commission. The other negative votes were cast by two venerable Southern Senators, —namely, Messrs. Morgan and Pettus, both of Alabama. Mr. Morgan is eighty-two years old, and Mr. Pettus is eighty-five. They adhere to the ante-bellum view of States rights to a large extent, and evidently regard the great increase of supervision over interstate commerce provided for in this bill as going too far in the direction of a centralizing of governmental powers.

End of a Long Contest. The bill as passed, though much altered, was still regarded as the Hepburn measure, which had gone through the House of Representatives on February 8 by a practically unanimous vote (346 to 7), and it embodied in a general way the policies that had been so strongly urged upon Congress

and the country by President Roosevelt. It will be remembered that the President tried hard to secure the passage of a railroad bill last year, but in the short session of the expiring Congress it was impossible to bring the question to a final issue. The present Congress had been elected along with President Roosevelt by the voters who went to the polls in November, 1904. It was the popularity of the President that produced the overwhelming Republican majority in the present House of Representatives, and it was understood clearly that the country desired this Congress to give legislative sanction to the principal policies and recommendations of the President. Speaker Cannon and the leaders of the House have understood this mandate of the people, and have played their part faithfully and loyally. The Speaker (to whom, by the way, a great reception was tendered last month on occasion of his seventieth birthday, attended by all the public men of Washington, including the President and Vice-President and hundreds from other parts of the country) has shown himself an able general, and is as deserving of the good-will of the country as of the remarkable popularity he has earned among his fellow-members of the House. The Hepburn bill, as we have said, embodied in a general way the wishes of the President. In



"JIU-JITSUED."

By as clever a trick as a wrestler ever used, President Roosevelt has secured a strangle hold on the railroad trust. With a half-Nelson produced by his message and Commissioner Garfield's report, he has put the shoulders of the trust flat on the ground. He has insured the passage of the railroad-rate bill with the fair court review he has always been willing to accept.—From the *Post* (Cincinnati).

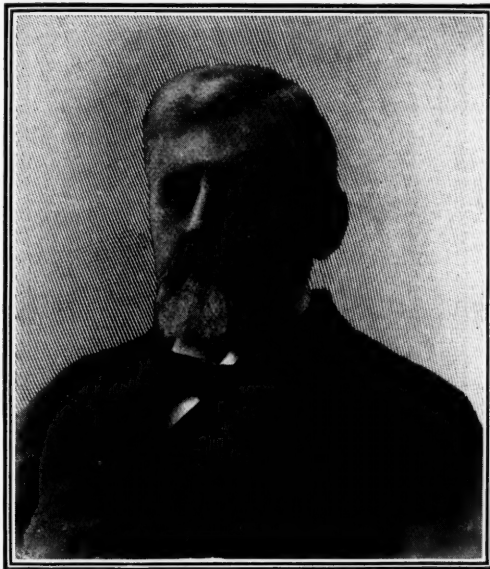
the Senate, it was subjected to a constitutional debate scarcely equaled in recent times for care and seriousness. Now that it is all over, however, it seems strange that a bill which through amendment and accretion came to include so many things of great importance should have been debated almost entirely on one point.

The Rate-making Power. The purpose of the bill is to bring under better governmental regulation the business of carriers concerned with interstate commerce. The agency through which this increased control is to be exercised is the Interstate Commerce Commission. Heretofore, as respects railroads, the commission has had the power to investigate complaints of excessive and discriminating rates and to pronounce such rates unreasonable. But it has not had the power to substitute what it would consider a reasonable rate. It was the President's desire that the commission should be authorized to substitute and put into force such a rate as it would regard as just and proper. This contention of the President was at length conceded by everybody, and the debate narrowed itself down to the question to what extent the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission should be subject to review by the courts. All kinds of amendments providing for so-called "narrow review" and so-called "broad review" were made the subject of voluminous Senatorial debate.



SPEAKER CANNON'S BIRTHDAY—"SEVENTY YEARS YOUNG."
(See frontispiece.)

From the *World* (New York).

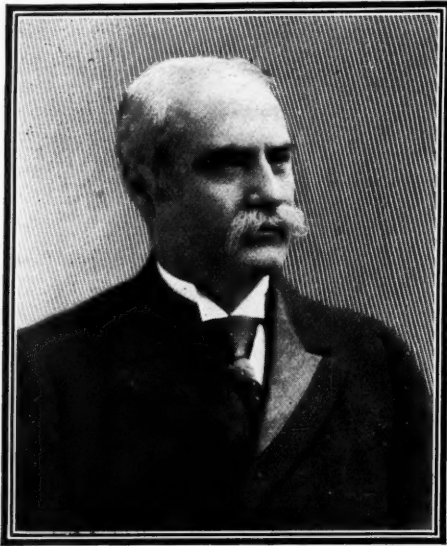


SENATOR ALLISON, OF IOWA.

(Whose amendment on the point of "court review" secured passage of the railroad bill.)

The President believed it well that the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission should have dignity and authority, and that such a body would be really more competent to deal with rate-making questions than the United States judiciary, which is not in the nature of things very well fitted to adjust technical matters of commerce. Nevertheless, it was recognized by the President that the actions of the commission must be inherently subject to an appeal to the courts of law, and that in any case the courts themselves would ultimately have to decide upon the extent and the nature of their own jurisdiction. The President was of opinion that the so-called Allison amendment, which declared the authority of the courts to review the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, could not so operate as to increase or diminish the powers that the courts would in any case possess. It was the Allison amendment that was finally accepted on all hands, and the President had no objection to it whatsoever.

The Measure as a Whole. If we are not greatly mistaken, it will appear to everybody in the long run that this rate-making feature of the new railroad bill is by no means the most noteworthy part of the measure as a whole. Perhaps the most important is that which broadens the definition of common carriers and specifically brings under the surveillance of the Inter-



SENATOR NELSON W. ALDRICH, OF RHODE ISLAND.

(A leader whose influence was felt decisively, last month, in important legislative matters.)

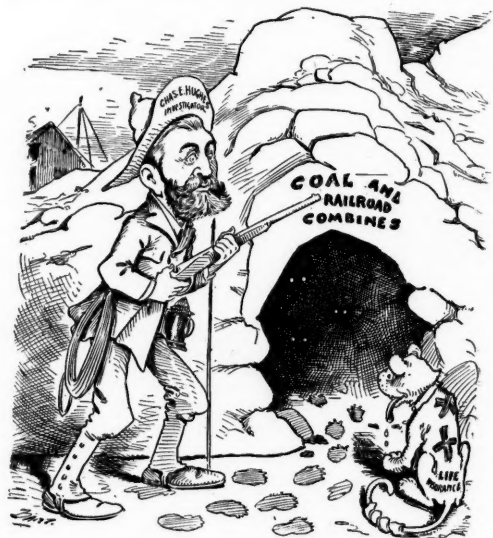
state Commerce Commission, not merely the railroad lines, but also the sleeping-car companies, express companies, private-car lines, oil pipe lines, and, in short, all persons or corporations engaged in transporting any commodity, excepting water and gas, by means of pipe lines, if operating on an interstate scale. This extended scope of the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission is destined to have very far-reaching results. It is too soon, of course, to point out all the bearings of the law, but, obviously, the regulation of pipe lines will concern very directly the Standard Oil Company and its competitors. Where pipe lines are within a single State, they can, of course, be made common carriers and similarly regulated under State laws.

*As Applied
to the
Coal Roads.*

Another feature of the bill which is of the utmost significance requires that after May 1, 1908, no interstate carrier shall engage in the transportation of commodities of its own in competition with shippers over its lines. This is intended principally to break up the control that the railroads now exercise over the anthracite-coal business *in toto*, and over the bituminous-coal business in large part. It remains to be seen whether this part of the law can be so carried out as to be made really effective. As a rule, the coal business of the railroads is organized separately, al-

though the stock of the coal companies is owned by the railroad companies and the presidents of the coal roads are the presidents of the companies that mine and sell the coal. Perhaps the most complete monopoly now existing in America is the anthracite-coal monopoly, and it will be next to impossible to break it up. For most great trusts and combinations it is easy to present a strong practical argument based chiefly upon the economies resulting from the substitution of unified and coöperative methods on the large scale for the wastes and duplications of the old competitive system. But no argument at all can justify a monopoly due to the seizure of the whole supply of some natural commodity that is an article of general use by a common carrier or a group of common carriers, whose proper function is not to traffic in commodities, but to carry other people's goods at the lowest feasible price. If the railroads which touch the anthracite field of Pennsylvania had always been limited absolutely and strictly to their functions as common carriers the users of anthracite coal would not to-day be paying much, if any, more than one-half of the present price of coal.

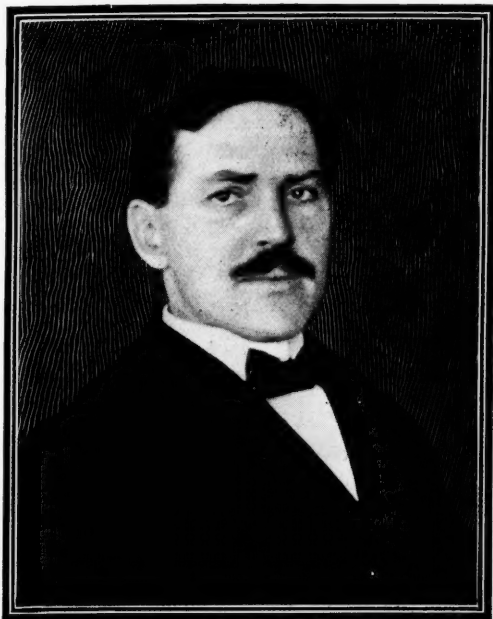
A Coal Investigation. The whole situation is an absolutely false and artificial one. Yet it is so buttressed and secured that it is well-nigh impregnable. It now remains to be seen



AFTER THE COAL COMBINES.

LIFE INSURANCE (to the beasts in hiding): "Just as well come out first as last; it's Hughes that's after you."

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



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HON. JAMES R. GARFIELD, HEAD OF THE BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS.

(Who has made a report on the Standard Oil Company.)

what that famous investigator, Mr. Charles E. Hughes, of New York, can do to throw light on this remarkable situation. Mr. Hughes is the man who conducted the great insurance inquiry in New York that has led to the reorganization of the life insurance business throughout the English-speaking world, if not in other countries. This dauntless inquisitor has been employed by the Government to investigate the relations between the coal-carrying railroads and the coal-mining companies, and to conduct prosecutions in case of the discovery of violations of law. The great thing is to get the country to understand thoroughly the false economic situation that has come about through the system that has arisen whereby the same people control the whole anthracite output, regulating the mining, the transportation, and the wholesale and retail market. Even under existing laws there are some phases of this evil that could probably be reached. When, two years hence, the clause to which we have referred in the new law goes into effect, it ought to be possible to accomplish still more.

Other Features of the Act. Even outside of the anthracite regions there are abundant facts to show how difficult it has been for independent coal operators and companies to secure fair rates

from the railroad companies; and even when the rates were not prohibitive, it has been in many cases impossible to obtain cars when they were needed, while in other instances the railroads have refused to grant the necessary switches, terminals, and connections. There are clauses in the new law which are designed to meet all these abuses in so far as they relate to interstate commerce. The testimony taken in the last month showed how serious have been such abuses even along the lines of so well-managed and reputable a system as the Pennsylvania. The new bill defines refrigerator and other private-car-line companies as common carriers, puts them under the surveillance of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and prohibits their making unjust and unreasonable charges. In view of the important recent disclosures regarding the great private lines which ship meat, fruit, and vegetables in cold storage, this one clause of the new law is of itself a matter of immense importance to producers in various sections, and to consumers throughout the land.

The Great Economic Adjustment.

So far as it has been a national issue in recent years, the railroad question is now taken out of politics. The agitation has meant more than was apparent upon its face. It happens that Mr. Roosevelt's Presidency coincides with a period of profound economic change and agitation in America. The country's attention has been inevitably drawn to the great new combinations of capital, and the methods by which they have been carrying on the people's business. President Roosevelt, as a man of honesty and energy, has been compelled to face these problems. Any other strong, courageous, and clear-headed man, if President of the United States at this moment, would have to face the same sort of questions. The President has been able, with the cooperation of many other equally good men, to secure from Congress the passage of a railroad bill by practical unanimity in both houses. Next month we shall present the features of the bill in more detail. We are prevented from doing so this month because as we go to press there still remains the final adjustment of certain details to be made by conference between the two houses. It will now become necessary to see what can be done for the welfare of railroads and shippers alike by a thorough enforcement of the provisions of this new legislation.

A Controversy to Be Forgotten.

For a few days before the bill passed the Senate there was an exciting controversy in Washington of a purely personal nature regarding the President's rela-

tions to certain amendments that were under consideration. Ex-Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, had been acting as an intermediary between the President and Senator Tillman, who had charge of the bill, and this had led to an interview on the part of Attorney-General Moody (acting for the President) with Senators Tillman and Bailey. Afterward, when the President, by advice of the three great lawyers of the administration,—namely, Secretaries Root, Taft, and Moody,—accepted the Allison amendment as satisfactory, the Democratic leaders thought that he had in some manner been unfaithful to an understanding with them. The President, of course, was not playing a game of party politics, but was trying to secure honest legislation for all the people regardless of parties. The personal controversy was due chiefly to misunderstanding. The President's own position has been clear and straightforward throughout.

Mr. Garfield on the "Standard Oil." One of the events which brought the railroad legislation more quickly to a final vote was a remarkable report brought in by Mr. Garfield, head of the Bureau of Corporations, and transmitted to Congress in a strong special message by the President. More than a year ago, the Bureau of Corporations had been directed by Congress to make certain investigations regarding the relations of the Stand-



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SENATOR BAILEY, OF TEXAS.

(Who was conspicuous in the closing debate on the rate bill.)



AND NOW FOR THREE YEARS MORE.

From the Press (Philadelphia).

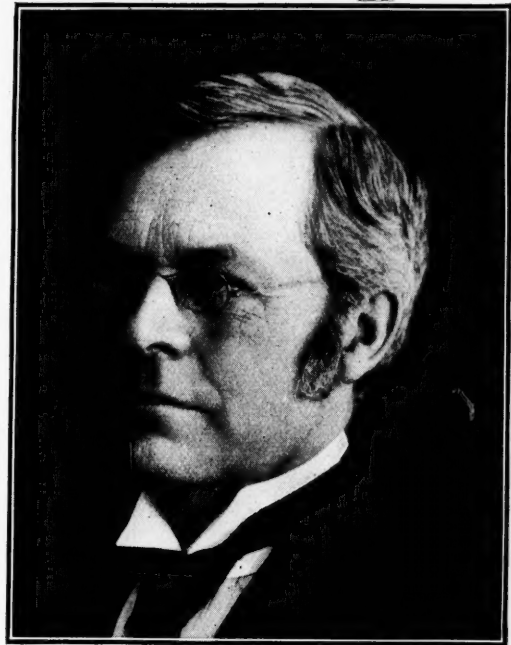
ard Oil Company with the railroads. Mr. Garfield's report makes sweeping charges to the effect that the Standard Oil Company has been receiving direct or indirect special favors from the railroads, to the extent of many hundreds of thousands of dollars a year, and his bureau holds itself ready to produce evidence to that effect. The burden of the President's message was that this state of affairs illustrated the necessity for putting the railroad bill through Congress, strengthening the Interstate Commerce Commission, and enabling the Government to proceed more effectively to secure equality of treatment for all shippers. It is only fair to say that high officials of the Standard Oil Company have come out promptly with strong denials of the allegations contained in Mr. Garfield's report, and it is evident that the subject is one that we shall have with us for a good while to come. It will be necessary to institute suits, and subject to the test of the courts the evidence regarded as conclusive by Commissioner Garfield and the legal department of the Government. There is to be no persecution of any trust or combination; but there must be due enforcement of the laws.

*Prosperous,
Happy
Canada.*

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's happy phrase, "The nineteenth century belonged to the United States, the twentieth will belong to Canada," appears to be rapidly spreading from the oratory of Canadian political leaders into the convictions of the Canadian people. The economic and industrial development of the Dominion during the fiscal year 1905 has been truly wonderful, and Canadians themselves are beginning to realize it. With the creation of the new provinces in the Northwest—Alberta and Saskatchewan—rich beyond description in agricultural and mineral possibilities, and the launching of several new transcontinental railroad enterprises, the economic life of our neighbors to the north has been enriched and broadened. Politically, they have recently made several important advances in the direction of national independence. By the departure (on May 1) of the last British soldier from Esquimaux, British Columbia, the Dominion assumes absolute, undivided control of all the military posts within her borders. The strong attitude maintained by the government of Newfoundland—the other British North American colony—in the matter of the alleged violation of fishing regulations by Americans also indicates the dawning national consciousness. Canadian-American trade, it is gratifying to note, is increasing by leaps and bounds. Our trade with the Dominion in 1895 aggregated—according to the official figures—\$89,429,096. Last year, the total was only a shade below \$203,000,000. The Canadian Northwest is making giant strides in production, trade, and population. When James J. Hill has built his projected railroad line from Winnipeg to the Pacific (he promises it very soon), that vast grain-raising, mineral-bearing region will be traversed by four great roads, the Hill line, the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern, and the Grand Trunk Pacific. These will give a mighty impulse to the productive activities of the Dominion and—for many geographical and climatic reasons—of our own cities, Duluth, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, which will also become foci of the transportation systems. On another page, this month, we present an article on the periodical press of Canada.

*The British
Education
Bill.*

The topic of burning interest in Great Britain at present is the education bill of the Liberal government, offered in the House of Commons (on April 9) by Mr. Augustine Birrell, president of the Board of Education, which at this writing (May 21) has passed its second reading. This matter of national education is really the most difficult task of the new Liberal government, which has



MR. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH BOARD OF EDUCATION.

(Whose education bill has caused much heated discussion throughout the British Isles.)

felt compelled to secure the passage of another act as a substitute for the Conservative measure of 1902. The latter has aroused much opposition on the part of the Nonconformists, amounting to "passive resistance," or refusal to pay rates for the support of the schools under the control of the Established Church. According to the new measure, which has been nicknamed the "Birreligious Bill" by its opponents, after January 1, 1908, only the schools provided by the local educational authorities throughout England will be recognized as public schools, and none of the public funds can after that date be legally spent on any other schools. This would mean that if the present denominational voluntary schools desire to receive government support they must become public schools and satisfy themselves with the same undenominational religious teaching that is now given in the other public schools. Further, the bill provides that attendance shall not be compulsory, and that there shall be no religious test for teachers who are appointed by the local authorities. Religious education may be given for two mornings a week in the schools taken over,—with their consent,—by the educational authorities from the religious organizations, but not by

the regular teaching staff, and not at the public expense. Further, the bill provides that \$5,000,000 shall be appropriated from the imperial exchequer for educational purposes. The measure is being vigorously opposed by the Established Church, by the Catholics and Nationalists, and by the Labor party. Feeling runs high, and opinion varies, from that of the London *Daily Telegraph*, which criticises the measure as "not a bill, but a party demonstration, a most elaborate piece of tyranny and intolerance," to the verdict of the Sheffield *Independent*, which is that the bill is "simple, straightforward, courageous, absolutely just, and bound to be effective."

*Other British
National
Affairs.*

Another event of interest to Englishmen during late April and early May was the rising tide of opposition to the House of Lords because of that body's rejection of a number of government measures overwhelmingly passed in the House of Commons. Among these was the amendment to the Aliens Act, adopted by the Liberal government at the instigation of its Labor supporters, and so modifying the original act as to provide that when there is a labor dispute in Great Britain, no foreigners shall be permitted to enter the country to take the place of striking workmen. The Lords will, it is believed, also reject the education bill. Chancellor of the Exchequer Asquith introduced (April 30) his first budget, which showed that the aggregate of British taxes for the last fiscal year was \$765,000,000. The most notable feature of the budget is probably the evidence it supplies of the continuous decline in the revenue from alcoholic liquors in the British Isles. Much discussion was precipitated in press, pulpit, and women's clubs by James Keir Hardie's motion (tabled), in the Commons, in favor of woman's suffrage. A number of prominent woman's suffrage advocates created a disturbance in favor of this measure in the visitors' gallery of Parliament and were expelled. Another "woman topic" of contemporary interest in England is the jubilee of Miss Ellen Terry, the eminent English actress, who, it will be remembered, made her first American appearance as long ago as 1883. Of international as well as national British interest was the resolution introduced in the Commons by Mr. Henry Vivian, a Labor M.P., declaring that the growth of expenditure for armaments is excessive and calling upon the present government to take vigorous steps to reduce the drain on the national income and to press for the inclusion of the question of armament-reduction by international agreement in the programme of the coming Hague conference.

*England and
Egypt Versus
Turkey.*

While the South African troubles of Great Britain continue and the operations against the blacks in the Transvaal, Natal, the Orange River Colony, and Zululand are by no means ended, the topic of the largest imperial interest during April and May was, beyond a doubt, England's difference with Turkey in the matter of the occupation by Turkish troops of certain portions of the Sinai peninsula. The heart of the question was the dispute over the boundary between Egypt and Turkey proper, Lord Cromer (acting for the Egyptian Government) claiming that the town of Tabah is in Egyptian territory. Occupation of this town and the destruction of the boundary posts by Turkish forces precipitated a critical state of affairs. The result was that an ultimatum was sent by the British Government to the Porte declaring that by the night of May 13 Tabah must be evacuated by the Turkish troops and an agreement reached for the appointment of a joint commission to delimit the Turko-Egyptian frontier. At the last moment, the Sultan yielded. The effect of the incident has been to strengthen, in the eyes of the world, the dominance of Great Britain in Egypt, since not even Germany (which was reported to be behind the Sultan) is prepared to back Turkey in an actual contest with Great Britain. It is significant of the changes which have taken place on the international chessboard during the past two years that Great Britain's demands were supported at Constantinople by the Russian ambassador. It has been English diplomacy and England's guns which have for a century preserved Ottoman integrity from the attacks of the Northern Bear. With France acquiescing in Britain's supreme position in Egypt, and with France's ally supporting at Constantinople the British lion in the territorial claims which now make sure British possession of the Suez Canal, the beginning of the end of the Turk in Europe would seem to be in sight. No matter what form of civilized government shall come out of the Russian maelstrom, the Muscovite people will no doubt soon again dream their old-time dream about the possession of that city on the Bosphorus from which came their civilization and their religion.

*The Postponed
French
Revolution.*

The really significant phase of the French revolution that was predicted for May 1 (and did not take place) was, not that there were strikes, violence, and some attempts at organized disturbance throughout the republic, but that these disorders were promptly and effectually suppressed, and that more serious disorder was anticipated and prevented. It is beyond dispute that there are



THE LAW AND THE STRIKER IN PARIS ON MAY 1.

(M. Louis Lepine, Paris chief of police, leaving the French Labor Exchange.)

always considerable elements of disorder in France, and particularly in Paris. It is also true that the recent miners' strike, following upon the terrible accident at the Courrières mine, other labor troubles, and the strong feeling against some of the government's agents for their perhaps unnecessary vigor in taking the inventories of church property as required by the new separation law, had given the discontents throughout the republic a chance to expose the Sarrien ministry to fierce criticism and ridicule, and had suggested to some of the Socialist leaders the possibility of a powerful demonstration against the government. In the third place, it is undoubtedly true that the present government of France, with M. Georges Clémenceau as the recognized power, is undoubtedly in sympathy with many of the radical ideas and sentiments animating the working classes. But that there has been anything like a concerted effort by the different elements of discontent to combine and overthrow the government is highly improbable. Knowing the temper of the Sarrien ministry, some of the radicals hoped that it would hesitate in applying vigorous means for the maintenance of order. The reactionaries (there are a few such still remaining in France), on the other hand, desired to test the strength of the government in a matter which might determine its fate at the approaching elections

*How Paris
Passed
May 1.*

The discontented in France, and the journalists in the rest of the world, however, misread the signs of the times. The French people as a whole have never been less inclined to change or more satisfied with their present form of government than they are to-day. The republic is a fixture in France, and the French people have convinced its detractors of this fact by conclusive evidence. Prompt, energetic action on May Day, however, probably saved Paris from widespread disorder. The prefect of police, M. Louis Lepine, displayed great vigor, and his efforts were supported by Minister of the Interior Clémenceau. He posted his 70,000 troops at the danger-points throughout the city, and lined the avenues where disorder was likely to occur with the municipal gendarmerie. A vast crowd was held in check, and the day generally passed without disturbance. Over a thousand arrests were made, but only about one hundred and fifty persons were remanded for trial. The casualties reported were some seventy persons—mostly military and police—wounded by stones and saber-cuts. The strikes throughout the provinces, however, involving altogether more than two hundred thousand workers, threatened, at times, to become very serious. Minister Clémenceau (whose character and career are sketched by Mr. W. T. Stead on another page, this month) displayed

his customary vigor and originality in handling the situation by going alone and unguarded into the Lens district, where there had been the greatest disorder, to secure first-hand information as to conditions. He disappointed operators and miners alike by refusing to side with either and being fair to both. His attitude toward violence by labor organizations was indicated in his remarkable frank interview with M. Griffuelhes, general secretary of the French Confederation of Labor (who had been arrested on suspicion of conspiring against the public peace), in the course of which he said that, while his own personal views with regard to the labor situation might be different from those of his colleagues, he would spare no effort to crush any organization that made a public disturbance. "You may talk and preach and say what you like, but, my good friend, you must bear in mind that just at this moment you and I are not on the same side of the barricade."



M. GRIFFUELHES, SECRETARY OF
THE FRENCH CONFEDERATION OF
LABOR.

*Splendid
Conduct of
the Troops.*

Throughout, the troops, wherever used, were ordered not to fire unless it were absolutely necessary, but arrests were made of the leaders in labor riots, particularly anarchists. In many cases soldiers were exposed to insult and were in danger of their lives from the stones and arms of the mob. At Lens, two soldiers were killed and many wounded, and the heavy brass helmets of the cuirassiers were battered out of shape. Yet not a civilian died from the arms of the military. It is a great tribute to the stuff of which the French soldier of to-day is made that he stood this marvelous test of discipline and never once used the weapons of revenge in his hand. Many of the soldiers, it is true, were in sympathy with the legitimate aims of the strikers. One of them, replying to a Clerical soldier who declared that he had a conscience and would not assist in the forced inventories of church property, replied:

I, too, am a soldier. I shall be at my post, but never will I consent to fire on workingmen who are my brothers. We, the Socialist officers, have the same rights as the Clerical officers. They appeal to their

conscience. We have a conscience, too. To break in a church door is for them a case of conscience. It is one for us to fire on workingmen. Control yourselves to-morrow. Do not look upon the soldiers as your enemies. The army is Republican and Socialist. The soldiers sent against you were with you yesterday. You will find them with you again to-morrow. They may receive orders to fire. The rifles will not go off. We are with you.

*Results
of the French
Elections.*

The elections which took place on Sunday, May 6, were expected to result in a defeat for the government, particularly in view of the intense opposition aroused in the matter of the new church separation law. The actual returns, however, showed that the Sarrien government had received the unqualified indorsement of the French electorate. Its majority in the Chamber of Deputies is now increased by about twenty votes. The returns indicate that the next Chamber will be made up of 74 Conservatives and Liberals, 22 Nationalists, 70 Progressives, 63 Republicans of the Left, 77 Radicals, 85 Social Radicals, and 43 Socialists. Of these, 258 may be counted upon to support the present government, giving a majority of 82 over any possible combination on the part of the opposition. These figures were not radically changed by the supplementary elections held on May 20. The most conspicuous feature of the election was undoubtedly the marked increase in the Socialist vote. The French Socialist party is now united for the first time in many years by the fusion of the Jaurès party with the Marxian Socialists, these together forming a very powerful legislative group. The government made gains from the Clericals, even among the Bretagne peasants, who were most violent in their opposition to the church inventories. It is evident from the elections that the French agriculturists are satisfied with the republican régime and have no intention of upsetting it for the sake of restoring the Concordat. It is therefore probable that we shall soon have a clear, definite statement from the Vatican with regard to the duty of Catholics in the matter of the separation law. Now that the French people have practically indorsed this policy, it is to be hoped that Pope Pius X. will advise French Catholics to submit to the law and make the best they can of it. Two occurrences of the past month have emphasized the cordial relations that have always existed between our own country and the French republic. On April 24, with impressive ceremonies, the remains of John Paul Jones were placed in their temporary resting-place at Bancroft Hall, of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The presence of the French ambassador and our own ambassador to Paris recalled the fact that

the admiral's bones were discovered, last year, in the French capital through the efforts of our own representative and the aid of the French Government. Late in April, also, during the celebration in this country of the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, a Franklin medal, struck in accordance with an act of Congress, was presented to the French republic, and, on April 27, a statue of our diplomat, philosopher, author, and scientist, by John J. Beyle, was unveiled in Paris.

*Events
in Italy
and Spain.*

Kaiser Wilhelm's telegram to the Austrian prime minister, Count Goluchowski, thanking Austria for being such a "brilliant second" to Germany at the Algeiras conference, while causing some pique in Austria, produced a deeper and more significant impression in Italy, since in that kingdom it was taken as a rebuff from Berlin and an indication that Germany does not regard Italy as having properly performed her duties in the Triple Alliance. The tone of the Italian press, however, is plainly defiant to Germany, and, moreover, it is becoming increasingly pro-English and pro-French. A number of important international events which recently took place in Rome and other Italian cities have been interesting evidences of Italy's commercial and political progress, and also of her international rank. The international postal convention and the international congress of chemistry were in session at Rome during late April and early May. The international exhibition at Milan opened on April 29, and will continue for several months yet. A strike of transportation employees in Rome, early in May, threatened to assume grave proportions, even precipitating the resignation of the Sonnino ministry. The strike, however, soon collapsed of its own weight. There were cabinet crises in May in Portugal and Sweden, also, and the Austrian premier, Baron Gautsch von Frankenthurn, it was reported unofficially, had resigned, and would be succeeded by Prince Conrad zu Hohenlohe-Schillingfürst, governor of Trieste. A second eruption of Mount Vesuvius, reported (on May 16) by Professor Matteucci to be increasing hourly, emphasized anew the great need of the sufferers from the destruction wrought early in April in the towns on the mountain-side. It is proper to say here that the best historical authorities now agree in ascribing the destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum, in the year 79 A.D., to a great downpouring of ashes, stone, and water, and not to lava, as was stated in this department last month. These historical investigations also indicate that the

loss of life in these two buried Roman cities was not so great as has been heretofore believed. A consideration of the various scientific theories accounting for the formation of volcanoes is presented on another page (707) this month. The generous contributions of King Alfonso of Spain and Princess Ena of Battenberg to the relief fund of the Vesuvius sufferers were graceful and appropriate deeds before the impressive ceremonies signalizing their marriage. The ceremony took place on May 31, and the festivities are to continue during the first week of this month.

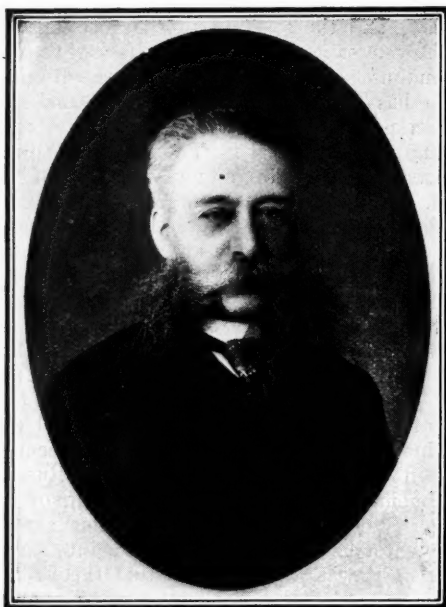
*At Last
the Duma.*

All criticism, disappointment, and difference of opinion as to the vacillation of the Czar, the ineffectiveness of Witte, and the schemes of the reactionaries for dire vengeance are silent in the face of the one tremendous fact that the voice of the Russian people has at last become articulate and the Russian parliament, the long-looked-for Duma, is actually in session at St. Petersburg. All the subjects of the empire, and all the rest of the world, can well afford to forget the past, wipe the slate clean, and begin the new chapter in Russian history with hope and courage for the future. Not that even the most sanguine can see anything but stern struggle and perhaps years of apparently fruitless effort on the part of the representatives of the Russian people as they make their slow way toward constitutional freedom. Despite the many dissimilarities that have often been pointed out, the historical student inevitably finds many points of agreement between this, the assembling of the first Russian parliament, and the momentous meeting of the French States-General in 1789. Some careful investigator has even pointed out the interesting fact that it was in early May that the French legislators gathered, one hundred and seventeen years ago. Will the course of history move along the same swift, tragic, momentous lines for Russia and the world as did the events at the end of the eighteenth century for France and the rest of Europe?

*How the
Elections
Went.*

The elections for the Duma were a surprise to the Russian people themselves as well as to the world at large. Out of the 382 members of the Duma elected by May 1, with 30 more to be elected in four governments and one city, 22 are Progressives (*i.e.*, Constitutional Democrats) and other radicals, 42 belong to the Center, 14 are Monarchists and other reactionaries, and 106 are Independents. The Constitutional Democrats and their allies control 80 per cent. of the total membership of the Duma. The triumph of the

opponents of the present *régime* in the face of the obstacles purposely put before them is a clear indication of the ripeness of the Russian people for constitutional government. Perhaps never before in the history of elective institutions was there an election, conducted under such adverse circumstances, in which the voice of the nation made itself so clearly heard. In at least half of the country, the electorate voted under martial law, with all liberties and local rights denied them, while any one could be arrested, imprisoned, or punished, without semblance of a trial, by the will of the officials. Then, this was the first time the Russian people



WITTE'S SUCCESSOR IN THE RUSSIAN PREMIERSHIP.

(Ivan Logginovich Goremykin, Russia's second Minister-President.)

had ever been summoned to the elections by parliamentary representatives, and everything was new and strange. The complicated system of voting was deliberately planned so that members were not chosen by direct vote of the people, but by an electoral college which was itself the product of two or three elections. Moreover, the balloting had been deliberately set for the worst season of the year, the Russian spring, when the roads are almost impassable, and many of the electors had to travel distances of one hundred miles or more, at their own expense, in order to vote. The interest was intense throughout the empire. In the coun-

try districts, the election was regarded as a momentous national crisis. The peasants prepared to go to the polls by religious services, and displayed in their exercise of the franchise extraordinary political good sense and tenacity of purpose. The voting showed that while a number of different parties were spoken of in the dispatches, the parties receiving consideration by the average voter were, broadly speaking, divided into two groups. The immense majority consisted of Constitutional Democrats and peasants, who worked together in absolute, unalterable opposition to the administration. On the other side were the extreme radicals and reactionaries. The majority of moderate opponents of the old bureaucratic *régime* is so strong that if the Duma conduct itself in a practical, statesman-like manner, as its first sessions indicate it is capable of doing, the Czar and his advisers can scarcely fail to realize that they are no longer dealing with a few self-chosen revolutionaries, but that they are face to face with the legal representatives of the Russian people, deliberately chosen under conditions prescribed by the Emperor himself.

*Pre-election
Repression.*

Events moved swiftly and dramatically in the fortnight preceding the assembling of the Duma, which took place on May 10, in the Tauride Palace, in St. Petersburg. The relentless policy of repression was continued (it is estimated by a reliable authority that during the past six months more than eighteen thousand men, women, and children were exiled for from three to five years, without trial, by "administrative order"). The repression had its inevitable tempering of assassination. A number of prominent officials,—among them Vice-Admiral Kousmich, commandant of the port of St. Petersburg; the chiefs of police of two cities, who were implicated in the abuse of the Socialist girl Maria Spiridonova, and the governor-general of Ekaterinoslav,—were blown up by bombs, and Admiral Dubasov, governor-general of Moscow, was severely wounded. From the other side came the news that Father Gapon, the now famous priest who led the demonstrators before the Winter Palace on January 22, 1905, had been tried, condemned, and executed in Finland by the Revolutionists for treachery to their cause. After several attempts to lay down his burden of office, Count Witte finally succeeded, on May 2, in persuading the Czar to accept his resignation. He was immediately succeeded in the premiership by ex-Minister of the Interior Ivan Logginovich Goremykin, who, however, it is expected, will soon be replaced by a premier chosen from the Duma.

*Exit
Serge Witte.* Witte's retirement, it has since been learned, was the result of a disagreement with the Emperor over the manner and time of promulgation of the new so-called "fundamental law" of the empire. It is said that Witte insisted upon the immediate promulgation of this law as a necessary dike against the revolutionary passions of the Russian masses and in order to give him a shelter under which he might exercise a free hand and deprive the Duma of any initiative in matters concerning the future government. The Czar, it is reported, rejected this advice as "unseemly and dangerous." Emperor Nicholas, with emotion and evident sincerity, said :

My wish is that the government shall be conducted in orderly fashion, and that the country may have peace. These new laws would only stir up a conflict and compromise me before my people. We must wait till the Duma has begun work, and then see what changes are necessary.

The provisions of this so-called "fundamental law" have actually become public, and indicate that this instrument, which was to have been virtually Russia's constitution, is a practical repeal, in many of its clauses, of the famous manifesto of October 30, last. It reserves to the Czar the absolute right to declare war and to put cities, districts, and provinces under martial law ; it prohibits parliament from interfering with the expenditures of the imperial house ; it makes the consent of the "Ruling Senate" necessary before any parliamentary measure shall become a law ; it confirms the monarch's power to dissolve parliament (the normal life of the Duma is five years), but contains no provision as to the fixed time in which a new parliament shall convene ; and, finally and worst of all, it subordinates the freedom of residents to existing regulations,—which means that the Jew must remain within the "Pale" and the peasant must still be bound to the soil.

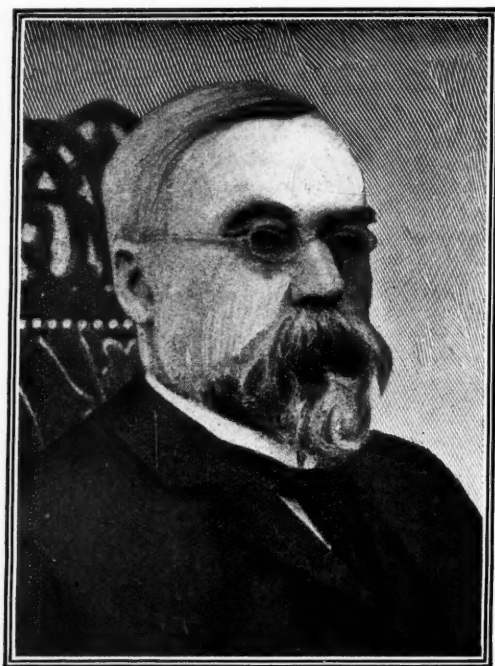
*What
Did Witte
Lack ?* Witte had intended to retire from public life entirely. His subsequent appointment, however, to the Council of the Empire as a working member will give him an opportunity to retrieve, by constructive liberal work, the reputation for progressive liberalism which was credited to him by Russia and the world up to the time of the peace of Portsmouth. There can be no denying Witte's skill in piloting the Russian ship of state on the first stages of its voyage from autocracy to constitutionalism. There can be no doubt of his fine fighting qualities in the face of such opposition as was offered by the combination of the court, the Church, the army, and the bureau-

cracy. Nor can there be any questioning his ability as a financier. Indeed, it is believed in some quarters in Europe that it was only when he had secured the latest French loan that his usefulness to his imperial master was regarded as ended. Witte's sincerity, however, had come to be doubted, and he was regarded as at heart a reactionary. He has plainly demonstrated his lack of the necessary human sympathy, and is evidently too open an opportunist to make a great statesman of permanent usefulness. It is significant that his opponent of the past six months in the government, Minister of the Interior Durnovo, left office at the same time as Russia's first minister-president. The new premier is believed to be at heart a reactionary, although he has always had a reputation for justice and fairness. He and the other members of the new cabinet, which now includes Kokovzev (finance), Stolypin (interior), and Prince Schirinski-Schakmatov (procurator-general of the Holy Synod), will not be likely to countenance any high-handed proceedings against the Duma. Goremykin is, moreover, almost certain to be only a "stop-gap" premier, the Emperor having practically agreed that at an early date he will appoint a new prime minister from the majority party in the Duma.

*The Speech
from the
Throne.*

With much ceremony and parade, the Emperor and his court,—the monarch closely guarded, and even concealed from his people during his journey to St. Petersburg,—the first session of the Russian parliament was opened on the morning of Thursday, May 10 (April 27, Russian style), at the Winter Palace, in St. Petersburg. In striking contrast to the gold lace and jewels of the glittering courtiers and diplomats were the Duma members in their plain evening dress. The latter maintained a dignity and an impressive silence, during the colorless speech of the sovereign, much more impressive than the adulation of the courtiers and bureaucrats. Some of the newly elected legislators were in ordinary business suits. Most of the peasants, however, wore high boots and blouses, and among them could be seen the Moslem members in their white turbans and kaftans, Tatars in fezes, and even a Polish Catholic bishop member in his purple robes. The Czar's speech opening the parliament, which was received in solemn silence by the members, was as follows :

Divine Providence has laid upon me the care of the welfare of the fatherland and has moved me to summon representatives elected by the people to coöperate in the work of framing laws. With an ardent belief in a prosperous future for Russia I welcome in you the best



PRESIDENT MOURMONTSEV, OF THE DUMA.

men of the empire, to whose election I commanded my beloved people to proceed. Difficult and complicated labors await you, but I believe the ardent wishes of the dear native land will inspire you and unite you. I for my part will unswervingly uphold the institutions which I have granted in the firm conviction that you will devote all your powers to the self-sacrificing service of the fatherland; to a clear presentation of the needs of the peasants, which lie so close to my heart; to the enlightenment of the people, and to the development of the country's well-being. You must realize that for the great welfare of the state not only is liberty necessary, but also order, as the basis of laws. May my ardent wishes be fulfilled! May I see my people happy, and be able to bequeath to my son as his inheritance a firmly established, well-ordered, enlightened state! May God bless me in conjunction with the Council of the Empire and the Duma in the work before us, and may this day prove the moral rejuvenation of Russia and the reincarnation of her best powers! Go to the work to which I have summoned you, and justify worthily the trust of your Czar and your country. God help me and you!

Duma
President
Mourmontsev.

The real work of the parliament began when the Duma, which is the lower house of the National Assembly, had adjourned to the Tauride Palace, when its members went through the opening formalities and organized themselves for business. The Constitutional Democrats at once nominated for president Professor Sergei Andreievich Mourmontsev, a member of a noble family of St.

Petersburg and an ex-member of the faculty of the University of Moscow. Professor Mourmontsev is a member of the Moscow Zemstvo and the senior member of parliament from the "Mother of Russian Cities." He has been the president of several national zemstvo congresses, and is regarded as a man of sterling patriotism and unusual parliamentary ability. Professor Mourmontsev was elected president by a safe majority. One of the first acts of the newly organized body was the order to the government officials and police to withdraw from the floor of the house,—the first time in the history of Russia that a civil body had commanded officials with authority,—an act which was received with hearty cheers by members and spectators. Another significant incident in the opening session was the speech of Ivan Petrunkevich (who, as leader of the Tver zemstvoists, thirteen years ago insisted in the Czar's presence that Russia must have a constitution), the aged Russian leader demanding, to the accompaniment of tremendous enthusiasm, amnesty for those who had struggled to secure this national assembly, but



IVAN PETRUNKEVICH, ONE OF RUSSIA'S ABLEST PARLIAMENTARIANS.

who were now languishing in prison. Later on, Professor Mourmontsev was received in audience by the Czar at Peterhof, and was much impressed by the Emperor's earnest interest in the problems before the Duma. Indeed, it is a matter of gossip at the capital, not yet verified, that a

microphone the receiver of which is installed at the back of the Duma hall enables his majesty to hear all that passes during the sessions of the new parliament.

*Reply to the
Speech From
the Throne.*

After considerable excited debate, during which the radicals demanded that an ultimatum insisting upon immediate amnesty for political prisoners be served upon the Emperor (a proposition which was tabled by skillful politics on the part of the Constitutional Democratic majority), the debate was begun on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. The draft of this address contained the following demands :

1. General amnesty.
2. The abolition of the death penalty.
3. The suspension of martial law and all exceptional laws.
4. Full civil liberty.
5. The abolition of the Council of the Empire.
6. The revision of the fundamental law.
7. The establishment of the responsibility of ministers.
8. The right of interpellation.
9. Forced expropriation of land.
10. Guarantee of the rights of trade-unions.

Later, after much discussion, the following demands were added :

11. No new taxes levied without the consent of parliament.
12. Budget or taxation projects accepted by parliament not to be altered by a non-representative body.
13. Parliament to have control of all loans.

The address contained a detailed statement of all the views of the Duma, including the following paragraphs :

Above all, it is first necessary, in Russia, to repeal the exceptional laws, the laws of increased protection, and the state of siege, under cover of which the arbitrariness and irresponsibility of officials appear and develop.

At the same time, the principle of the responsibility of the administration to the representatives of the nation must be adopted.

Parliament holds that it is its duty to declare to your majesty in the name of the people that the whole nation will carry out the creative work of renewing its life with all its power and energy, with a firm belief in the imminent elevation of the fatherland if between it and the throne there does not stand an imperial council composed of appointed dignitaries and persons elected by the highest classes of the population, and if the legislative powers of the people's representatives are not limited by special laws.

In the domain of the legislative work before it parliament regards as an absolute necessity for the country a precise law assuring inviolability of the person and liberty of conscience, speech, the press, association, gatherings, and strikes.

Careful examination of the needs of the peasantry and the measures called for by them will form parliament's next task. Parliament would not be doing its duty if it did not make a law for the satisfaction of these needs by the aid of the crown domains and monastic lands and the compulsory expropriation of land belonging to the owners of estates.

Parliament holds that satisfaction of the needs of the working classes is equally incapable of being deferred.

Popular education is another task that lies before parliament.

Parliament further holds that it is necessary to include among the tasks the fulfillment of which cannot be deferred the question of the satisfaction of the long-matured demands of the various nationalities of the empire. Russia affords the example of a state peopled by many races and nationalities. Union in spirit of all of these is only possible through the satisfaction of the needs of each, whereby the individuality of the diverse sides of their lives will be preserved and developed. Parliament will give careful heed to the task of giving wide satisfaction to these just demands.

The address concluded as follows :

Your Majesty: At the threshold of all our labors stands a question which stirs the soul of every nationality in the empire, which stirs up the representatives of the people and prevents us from tranquilly taking the first step of our legislative career. The first word which rang through the Duma, which was received with the sympathetic cheers of the whole assembly, was the word "amnesty." The land thirsts for full political amnesty which will satisfy the demands of the national conscience. This petition cannot be denied. Its fulfillment cannot be delayed.

*How the
Reply Was
Adopted.*

A protracted and violent debate followed the presentation of this draft, lasting until 3 o'clock in the morning of May 18, when the document was finally adopted by a unanimous vote as the sense of the parliament. President Mourontsev presented the address to his majesty the same day. It is generally believed that the Czar will grant the demand for amnesty, at least partially. The parliament is unmistakably in earnest, and the peasants in particular are determined that their representatives shall actually represent them. Eighty muzhiks have been sent to the Russian capital by rural societies to watch the activity of their representatives, and especially to note their attitude on the tremendously important agrarian question. In reality, a responsible ministry and the abolition of the appointive Council of the Empire are the most important political demands of the Duma. It seems unlikely that the Czar will concede to the new legislative body everything it demands. In fact, it is likely that the Duma members have taken a leaf out of the book of the reactionaries in demanding a great deal more than they expect to get, so that, in true Russian fashion, for every

point abated from the so-called "Fundamental Law" the Duma will strike off one that it considers an equivalent demand in its programme. This may or may not be the case, although shrewd observers of Russian political conditions insist that it is. A certain amount of such bargaining, however, is in the nature of the case.

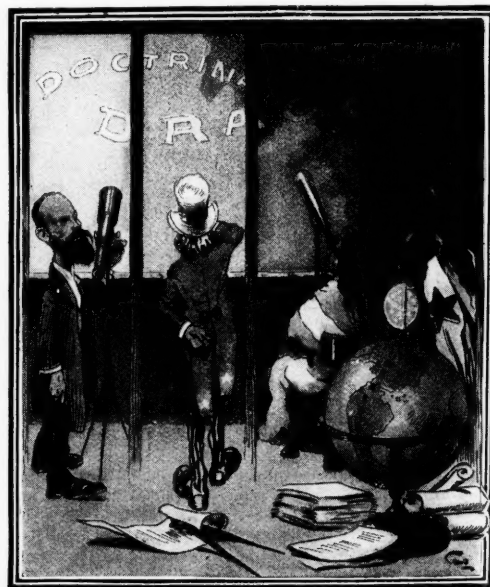
The Upper House Also For Amnesty.

While the lower house was in session, the reorganized Council of the Empire, or upper house of parliament, met in the hall of the nobles, at the Winter Palace. Most of the members were glittering in colors and decorations, the only members in plain dress being a small group of Liberal professors (the elected members), pledged to move for the extinction of the legislative body to which they have been elected. The upper house is full of members of the old *régime*, including the Ignatievs, Alexievs, and Dolgoroukovs, and is now under the presidency of Count Solski. Its committee appointed to draft its reply to the speech from the throne presented its report on May 18. After some glittering generalities, the report declared that the upper house is "profoundly convinced that the diffusion of local autonomy in districts where they have heretofore been lacking will, if due regard be paid to the idiosyncrasies of the various nationalities, succeed in creating a solid, enlightened state." The paragraph dealing with amnesty says that, "although possessed of a feeling of profound indignation at the continual crimes committed in the heat of the political struggle," the upper house would "speak for the gracious consideration of the Emperor the lot of those who, while giving way to their irresponsible desire for a speedy consummation of their aspirations, have not committed outrages on life or property or otherwise transgressed the established laws."

Latin American Affairs.

Noteworthy happenings of the past few weeks on the continent of South America have included several revolutionary movements, the change in the personnel of a number of governments, and the publication of statistics showing remarkable increase in the trade of more than one of the South American countries. Our own trade with the southern continent, though still less than that of Europe, has now attained the total (the figures are for the fiscal year 1905) of \$207,000,000, of which \$150,000,000 was with Argentina and Brazil. A sensational report was circulated early in April that President Castro, of Venezuela, had resigned. A temporary retirement, however, was all that Señor Castro intended, and on May 19 he announced that he had resumed his presidential

functions. A three weeks' revolution in Ecuador broke out on the last day of 1905. After some small engagements, a decisive battle was fought near Mount Cotopaxi, between the government forces and the insurgents, in which the latter were victorious. Quito, the capital, and Guayaquil, the chief port and center of commerce, were then occupied, and the former president, Señor Lizardo Garcia, fled, leaving the reins of government in the hands of Gen. Elroy Alfaro, who was president some years ago. Señor Garcia (whose portrait was printed in this department last November, soon after his inauguration as president) is a business man of progressive outlook. He is not of the soldier-statesman type, so common in South American republics, and his appointment and application of business methods to politics earned for him the disapproval of the politicians. General Alfaro, now president, is a typical soldier and politician, and since the country is not yet ready for men of Garcia's type, he will make a much stronger, if not a better, ruler than the outgoing president. The Brazilian republic has had a quiet election, resulting in the choice of Dr. Alfonso Moreira Penna, vice-president of that country for the past four years, to be president. A noteworthy event in Bolivia is the passage of the bill by the lower



THE NEW LIGHT IN THE PAN-AMERICAN SKY.

(The blessings of the Calvo doctrine—sometimes also known by the name of the Argentine diplomat, Drago, who is its advocate to-day—as seen by Venezuela, Uncle Sam, France, and the rest of the South American continent.)

From *Caras y Caretas* (Buenos Ayres).



SEÑORA MARQUESA DE AYERBE, PRESIDENT OF THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY, IBERO-AMERICAN UNION.

(This is a representative organization of Spanish and Portuguese speaking peoples.)

house of the Congress (with almost certainty of indorsement by the other chamber) granting full liberty of religious worship throughout the republic. General economic and industrial conditions throughout the entire continent, with particular reference to the famous Calvo doctrine regarding the enforced collection of debt, will no doubt receive helpful consideration at the coming Pan-American Congress, which will be held at Rio de Janeiro, in July. Mr. Pepper's article (on page 689) outlines the programme of this congress. Señora Marquesa de Ayerbe, of one of the oldest families of Madrid, has just been elected president of the woman's auxiliary of that highly important and influential international organization of Spanish and Portuguese speaking peoples, the Union Ibero-Americana. Tomas Estrada Palma took the inaugural oath of office as President of Cuba (his second term) on May 20.

Anglo-Chinese Relations.

All the western world, but particularly Great Britain, was aroused to apprehension by the promulgation, on May 10, of an imperial edict from Peking radically reorganizing the Chinese customs administration and appointing two Chinese politicians to the positions of superintendent and assistant minister of customs, with control over all Chinamen and foreigners employed in the customs service of the empire. It was feared that the edict would affect the status of Sir Robert Hart, for many years administrator-general of the Chinese imperial customs, whose tenure of office was secured by the Anglo-Chinese agreement of 1898, which also provided that his successors should be British subjects as long as British trade with China exceeded that of any other power. Some assurances—not entirely satisfactory to the London government—were given later by the administrative board, the Wai-Wu-Pu, that the edict does not affect the status of the director-general of customs. Other indications of the awaking of China to national consciousness (discussed more fully in our "Leading Articles" department, this month) were the Chinese triumph in securing Great Britain's acknowledgment of China's suzerainty over Tibet and the dignified attitude taken by the Chinese foreign board in the matter of the opening of a number of Manchurian ports to the traffic of the world.

Tibet and Manchuria.

It will be remembered that, owing to the flight of the Tibetan Dalai Lama from Lassa, Colonel Younghusband was not able to secure full ratification of the treaty of September 7, 1904. Subsequently, Great Britain expressed her willingness to recognize the suzerainty of China over Tibet, and has since dealt in the matter with Peking. The treaty now concluded recognizes China's suzerainty, and, among other provisions, directs the opening of Tibetan markets to Indian trade, the construction of telegraph lines, and the granting of certain railway concessions to British subjects. The president of the Wai-Wu-Pu, or Chinese board of foreign affairs, Mr. Tang-shao Yi, who is a Yale graduate and a diplomat of ability, has interposed in the matter of the opening of Manchurian ports to international commerce (which Japan expressed herself willing to permit on June 1), on the ground that the residential districts and the regulations governing foreigners have not yet been indicated. The Japanese statement was that the ports of Antung and Tatung-Kao had been open from May 1, and that Mukden will be open from the 1st of the present month.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN ATHLETES WHO WENT TO THE OLYMPIC GAMES AT ATHENS.

(In this photograph, which shows the American athletes who went to Athens, the more noteworthy figures, as events proved, are Lawson Robertson [the second from the left, standing]; Martin J. Sheridan, who is a member of the New York police force [fifth from the left, standing], and William G. Frank [third from the right, seated], all of the Irish-American Athletic Club, New York; and Joseph Forshaw [seventh from the left, standing], of the Missouri Athletic Club.)

American Triumphs in the Olympic Games. Now that the echo of international applause for the American athletes, champions of the world, has died away from the rock-bound hills around Athens, people are asking, Why were they victorious? Why, when the twenty-nine events were concluded, on May 2, did the thirty-seven Americans at these Olympic games, some of them inferior to our record-holders whom circumstances kept at home, lead the nine hundred chosen athletes of the world with eleven "firsts," five "seconds," and six "thirds"? Why, among the ten nations which "finished," did the highest score of seventy-six go to the one so often called commercial and money-serving, while the representatives of outdoor Britain, including Ireland, Scotland, Australia, and Canada, made a distant "second" with only thirty-six points? American athletic triumphs are often attributed to that national genius for abnormal specializing which produces muscular "monstrosities" as well as business and professional ones. But this theory cannot hold for Sheridan, of the New York Irish-American Athletic Club, who not only won the Olympic shot-put and free-style discus throw, but also came second in the standing broad and high jumps, and in the stone-throw. Besides, three of our victories were fought out in the distance runs, the truest tests of real courage and endurance, which in the past we have been wont to concede to the hardy

Britons. In the 400-meter race the English champion was beaten by Pilgrim, of the New York Athletic Club, and in the 800-meter by both Pilgrim and Lightbody, of Chicago University; while in the 1,500-meter race, previously considered a sure thing for England, Lightbody finished magnificently a yard ahead of the Scotchman McGough, leaving Crabbe, the Briton, at fourth place. Whether it be the effect of our strenuous climate or what Max O'Rell called our national craving to break the record, certain it is that this third Olympic revival, like the first, in 1896, saw us superior to the rest of the world in manly fitness. The games, which were held every day (except Sunday) from April 22 to May 2, were witnessed by vast crowds, more than one hundred thousand spectators being present at many of the events. The King of Greece presided. Three events of more than ordinary interest were the "Marathon," the "Pentathlon," and the discus throwing,—reminders of the ancient sports of the historic Greek athletes. The classic "Marathon," a road-run from Marathon to Athens,—a distance of about twenty-six miles,—was won by William Sherring, a Canadian (an "American," in any event) in the remarkably fast time of 2 hours, 51 minutes, and 23 3-5 seconds. Our representative, William G. Frank, of New York, was third.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From April 19 to May 18, 1906.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

April 19.—Both branches of Congress pass a joint resolution appropriating \$1,000,000 to be used for the relief of the San Francisco sufferers.

April 21.—The house votes a second \$1,000,000 for the relief of San Francisco and passes the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

April 23.—Both branches adopt the Senate amendment increasing to \$1,500,000 the second appropriation for San Francisco relief.

April 24.—The Senate passes the bill extending until 1909 the time when the coastwise shipping laws shall go into effect between the United States and the Philippines.

April 25.—The Senate debates the Indian appropriation bill....In the House, the agricultural appropriation bill is debated.

April 26.—In the Senate, Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) begins his reply to the argument by Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas) on limiting the power of federal courts in railroad-rate cases.

April 27.—In the Senate, Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) finishes his speech on the rate bill....The House passes a bill making emergency appropriations for work on federal property in San Francisco and at the Mare Island navy yard.

April 28.—The Senate passes the Indian appropriation bill....The House concludes the general debate on the agricultural appropriation bill.

May 1.—The House, by vote of 153 to 58, in committee of the whole, adopts an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill providing for free seed-distribution.

May 2.—In the Senate, Mr. Newlands (Dem., Nev.) offers a resolution looking to a government guarantee of bonds for rebuilding San Francisco....The House passes the agricultural appropriation bill and the Military Academy appropriation bill.

May 3.—In the Senate, general debate on the railroad-rate bill is closed....The House begins consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

May 4.—A message from President Roosevelt, transmitting the report of Commissioner Garfield, of the Bureau of Corporations, on the relations between the Standard Oil Company and the railroads, and recommending legislation thereon, is read in both branches....The Senate passes, unanimously, an amendment to the railroad-rate bill making pipe lines subject to the Interstate Commerce Commission....The House debates the naval appropriation bill, Mr. Burton (Rep., Ohio) arguing against a larger navy.

May 7.—In the Senate, an anti-pass amendment to the railroad-rate bill, offered by Mr. Culberson (Dem., Texas), is adopted.

May 8.—In the Senate, certain amendments to the Hepburn railroad-rate bill are offered by Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa).

May 11.—The Senate adopts four of the Allison amendments to the railroad-rate bill.

May 12.—The Senate adopts the remaining Allison amendments to the Hepburn railroad rate bill after a bitter debate, in which Messrs. Bailey (Dem., Texas) and Tillman (Dem., S. C.) attack President Roosevelt.

May 16.—The Senate completes consideration of the railroad-rate bill in committee of the whole; Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) reads a letter from ex-Senator Chandler repeating his charge against President Roosevelt.

May 17.—In the Senate, Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas) makes further defense of his course on the railroad-rate bill....The House passes the naval appropriation bill.

May 18.—The Senate passes the Hepburn railroad-rate bill by a vote of 71 to 3, the only votes in the negative being cast by Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio) and Messrs. Morgan and Pettus (Dems., Ala.).

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

April 19.—Governor Higgins, of New York, vetoes the Page-Darling mortgage-tax bill....The United States Circuit Court at Chicago overrules the motions to quash the indictments against railroads and freight brokers.

April 24.—The mayor of Pittsburg calls on the county authorities to assist in punishing alleged grafting councilmen.

April 25.—Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson carries the Democratic primaries of the Sixth Alabama Congress District.

April 27.—Governor Higgins, of New York, signs the last two of the insurance-reform bills advocated by the Armstrong committee.

May 2.—The New York Legislature passes a second mortgage-tax measure.

May 3.—The New York Legislature adjourns.

May 5.—President Roosevelt issues a statement declaring that he favors the so-called Allison amendment to the Hepburn railroad-rate bill.

May 9.—District Attorney Moran, of Boston, announces his intention of calling the entire Massachusetts Legislature before the grand jury to give evidence concerning charges of bribery.

May 11.—In the suit against the combination of companies known as the Paper Trust, the United States Circuit Court at St. Paul hands down a decision in favor of the Government.

May 14.—President Roosevelt and Attorney-General Moody issue statements denying the charges made by Senator Tillman and ex-Senator Chandler concerning negotiations over the railroad-rate bill.

May 15.—Important testimony is given before the Interstate Commerce Commission, at Philadelphia, concerning railroad discrimination in favor of certain coal companies in the allotment of cars.

May 16.—Governor Higgins, of New York, signs the

Elsberg bill permitting the separate construction and operation of rapid-transit lines in New York City.

May 18.—The New York State Water Supply Commissioners approve the plan for taking water for New York City from the Catskills.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

April 21.—The German federal council approves the bill for the payment of members of the Reichstag.... The Russian Monarchists, in session at Moscow, send a message to the Czar urging unlimited autocracy.

April 23.—Freyre Andrade is nominated for Speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives by the Moderates.... Wholesale arrests are made among the striking French miners.

April 24.—The British House of Commons reassembles after the Easter holidays.

April 25.—Sir E. A. Stone is appointed lieutenant-governor of Western Australia.... Advocates of woman suffrage cause a commotion in the British House of Commons and are removed from the gallery by the police.... The British trades disputes bill, after a long debate, passes its second reading in the House of Commons.

April 26.—A report by Lord Cromer on the finances of Egypt is issued.

April 27.—The homes of leading Royalists, Bonapartists, labor leaders, and anarchists are searched at Paris for evidence of a plot to overthrow the republic.

April 28.—Bomb outrages are perpetrated in Russia.

April 29.—A new Servian cabinet is announced.

April 30.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces the budget into the British House of Commons; among the measures proposed are the removal of the duty on coal, a reduction of the tea and tobacco duties, and a graduated income tax.... Several anarchists are expelled from France.

May 1.—The French Government's military precautions are effective in maintaining order in Paris.

May 2.—It is announced that the resignation of Count Witte as Russian prime minister has been accepted, and that M. Goremykin, a former minister of the interior, will succeed him.... A bill prohibiting plural voting is introduced in the British House of Commons.... The Irish members of the British Parliament meet and resolve to vote against the second reading of the education bill.... The German Reichstag adopts a measure providing for religious freedom throughout the empire.

May 3.—All the Russian cabinet ministers tender their resignations.

May 6.—In the French elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies the government is victorious, few changes being made in the membership of the Chamber.

May 7.—The second reading of the British education bill is moved in the House of Commons.

May 10.—The Russian Duma is opened in St. Petersburg; the lower house convenes in the Tauride Palace and chooses Professor Mourmontsev as president.... The new education bill passes second reading in the British House of Commons.... Costa Rica's new cabinet is announced.

May 11.—Professor Mourmontsev, president of the Russian Duma, is received in audience by the Czar;

the Council of the Empire is formally opened, Count Witte and Count Lamsdorf being among its members.

May 13.—A motion of the Labor party in the Russian Duma to demand immediate amnesty from the Czar is with difficulty defeated.

May 14.—The British House of Commons, by a vote of 403 to 96, passes to second reading the bill restricting voters to one vote.

May 15.—The lower house of the Russian Duma begins debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

May 17.—The Italian ministry is defeated in the Chamber of Deputies.... The alien-labor bill is rejected on a second reading in the British House of Lords... The German Reichstag passes a bill taking the regular Bourse tax off all transactions in government bonds.... The Portuguese ministry, headed by Premier Ro-beiro, resigns.... The Russian Duma adopts a reply to the speech from the throne.

May 18.—The Italian ministry resigns.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

April 20.—The report of the Canadian section of the International Waterways Commission states that the maintenance of Niagara is a national matter.

April 21.—A treaty is signed at Washington providing for the determination of the physical boundary of Alaska.

April 26.—England increases the garrisons in Egypt in view of Turkey's action on the Tabah boundary question.

April 30.—It is announced that the Anglo-Tibetan treaty provides that China shall pay the expenses of the British expedition to Lassa, and that China shall retain sovereignty, giving protection to British interests.

May 3.—President Roosevelt, in a special message to Congress, explains the refusal of the United States to accept foreign contributions for the San Francisco sufferers.

May 4.—The British Government sends an ultimatum to Turkey demanding the withdrawal of the troops from the territory in dispute within ten days.

May 6.—Sharp actions are reported in Macedonia between Turkish and Bulgarian bands.

May 7.—Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, makes a statement in the House of Commons defining Great Britain's attitude toward Turkey.

May 11.—Great Britain informs Turkey of her determination to begin active measures to enforce the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Tabah as soon as the time limit set in the ultimatum has expired.... The Cape government protests against the alleged pursuit of the rebel Marengo into British territory by German troops.

May 12.—Turkey accepts Great Britain's demands for the evacuation of points occupied by Turkish troops on the Sinai peninsula and the appointment of a commission to fix the frontier.

May 13.—It is announced that Tabah has been evacuated by Turkish troops.... The Porte replies to the German protest in regard to the seizure of the *Odysseus* by expressing regret and asking for a reduction in the \$3,500 indemnity demanded.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

April 19.—Fire rages throughout the day and night in San Francisco (see pages 679-688 and 710-715). Sharp fighting is reported between troops and natives on the island of Samar, in the Philippines.

April 20.—Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, issues a proclamation saying that the flames have been checked, and urging the people to aid the work of relief.

April 22.—Twenty-two miners are killed as a result of a dust explosion in a mine of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, forty miles west of Trinidad, Colo. The Pope nominates Father Ruggero Freddi to be vicar-general of the Order of Jesuits, to succeed the late Father Martin. The Olympic Games are begun at Athens, Greece.

April 24.—The body of John Paul Jones is deposited in Bancroft Hall, Annapolis, where it will remain until the new chapel is completed.

April 25.—The Confederate veterans meet in New Orleans.

April 27.—The statue of Benjamin Franklin, presented to the city of Paris by John H. Harjes, is unveiled.

April 28.—Miss Ellen Terry celebrates her stage jubilee. The trial of the Rev. Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey, of Rochester, N. Y., for heresy is concluded at Batavia, N. Y.

April 29.—The international exhibition at Milan is opened.

May 2.—Three-fourths of the striking workmen at Paris return to work. The plague is reported to be spreading rapidly in northeastern Persia. Strikes block building operations in Chicago and other cities. Conclusion of the Olympic Games at Athens.

May 3.—Banks in San Francisco resume business.

May 5.—The United Mine Workers decide against a strike in the anthracite regions.

May 11.—The first prize for a design for the Palace of Peace at The Hague is awarded to L. M. Cordonnier, of Lille.

May 12.—Fifty thousand employees in the building trades are locked out at Vienna owing to a demand for higher wages.

May 14.—The Russian May Day is marked by suspension of labor throughout the empire.

May 15.—The verdict of the Protestant Episcopal ecclesiastical court, declaring the Rev. Dr. A. S. Crapsey guilty of heresy, is announced at Rochester, N. Y.

May 17.—The Norwegian national fête day is celebrated with great enthusiasm in Christiania.

May 18.—Forest fires destroy much property in Michigan and Wisconsin.

OBITUARY.

April 18.—Daniel Huntington, American painter, 90.

April 19.—Prof. Pierre Curie, the discoverer of radium, 47.

April 20.—Patrick J. Meehan, editor of the *New York Irish-American*, 74.

April 21.—Cardinal Laboure, Archbishop of Rennes, France, 64.

April 23.—Augustus Pollock, one of the founders of the Pittsburg, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, 76.

April 24.—Mrs. Mary Hannah Hunt, noted advocate of temperance reform, 76.

April 25.—Prof. John Knowles Paine, director of the music department at Harvard University, 66. Hamlin Russell, a newspaper writer of Newark, N. J., 54.

April 26.—John Daly, well-known turfman, of New York, 68. Judge Joseph W. Fellows, of Manchester, N. H., 71. H. J. W. Dam, journalist and magazine writer, 48.

April 28.—General von Budde, Prussian Minister of Public Works, 55.

April 30.—Henry C. Rouse, railroad president, of Cleveland, Ohio, 56. Ex-Gov. James E. Boyd, of Nebraska, 71.

May 1.—Peter Eckler, the New York publisher, 84.

May 2.—Dr. D. H. Mann, retired physician and prominent Good Templar, of Brooklyn, N. Y., 70.

May 3.—Peter White, of Ottawa, ex-Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, 67.

May 4.—William F. Owen, a veteran actor, 62. Gen. Benjamin F. Hawkes, veteran of the Seminole, Mexican, and Civil wars, 82.

May 5.—Rear-Admiral Aaron K. Hughes, U.S.N. (retired), 85. James Mills, editor of the *Pittsburg Post*, 73. Prince Charles Poniatowski, 48.

May 6.—Maj.-Gen. John Gibson Parkhurst, of Coldwater, Mich., 82.

May 7.—Max Judd, of St. Louis, Mo., noted chess-player, 54. Col. Henry H. Adams, of New York, well known in military circles and in the iron and steel business, 62. Thomas B. Cannon, a pioneer governor of Tennessee, 91. Dr. Lawson A. Long, a New York physician, 78.

May 9.—Joseph A. Wheelock, editor of the *Pioneer Press*, of St. Paul, Minn., 75. Edwin Burritt Smith, a well-known Chicago lawyer and writer, 52.

May 11.—Bishop Fallières, cousin of President Fallières, of France, 72.

May 12.—Gen. G. C. Wharton, of Radford, Va., veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, 82. Baron Currie (Philip Henry Wodehouse), formerly British ambassador at Constantinople and at Rome, 72.

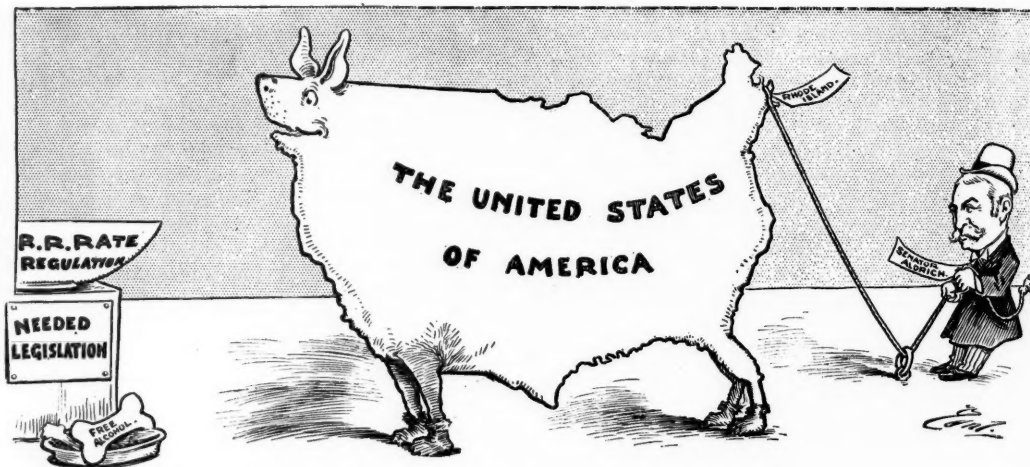
May 14.—Carl Schurz, 77 (see page 673). Rev. Dr. Benjamin Labaree, for many years a missionary in Persia, 72.

May 15.—Brig.-Gen. John C. Tidball, U.S.A. (retired), first governor of Alaska, 80. Walter A. Donaldson, of Bloomfield, N. J., prominent in the United States Naval Office in New York and in the customs service, 52.

May 16.—Rt. Rev. Dr. Edward Henry, formerly Bishop of Exeter, England, 81. Dr. Thomas S. Latimer, veteran of the Confederate army and professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, 67.

May 18.—Charles George Wilson, formerly president of the health board of New York City and of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, 63. Charles A. Lopez, the sculptor, 36. Fanny Herring, for many years a popular favorite in romantic melodrama, 74.

SOME REPRESENTATIVE CARTOONS OF THE MONTH.



THE TAIL THAT WAGS THE DOG—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



"CAUGHT IN THE ACT!"

President Roosevelt turning the flashlight of the Garfield report on the Standard Oil monopoly.

From the *Press* (Philadelphia).



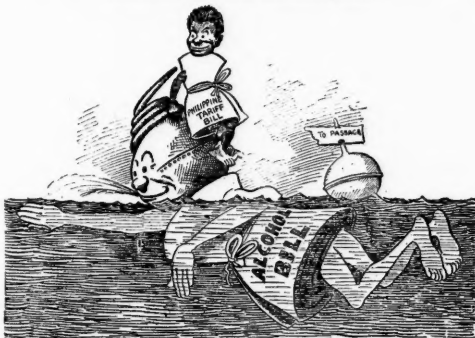
THE COAL COMPANIES AND THE RAILROADS.

Testimony given before the Interstate Commerce Commission tending to show the existence of gross favoritism on the part of the railroad companies in supplying cars to certain coal companies.

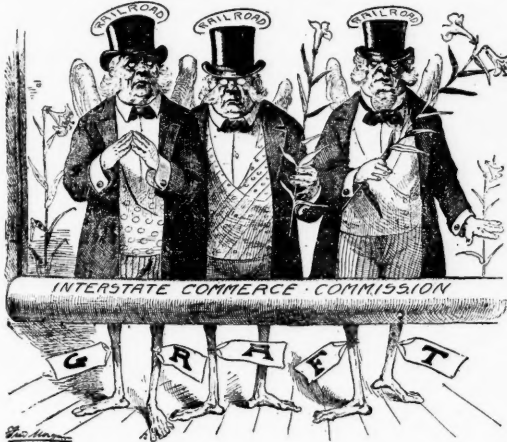
From the *Press* (Philadelphia).



THE TARIFF ISSUE AGAIN.
THE HOUSE: "How much longer can you hold on?"
THE SENATE: "Not long; let's adjourn."
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



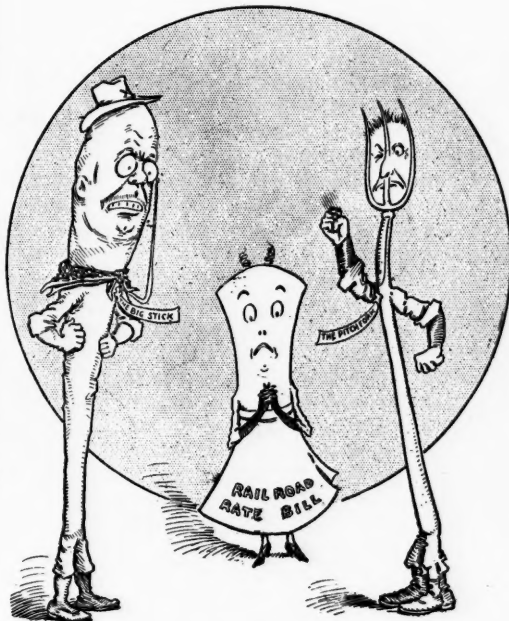
AN EARLY DÉBUT AS A LIFE-SAVER.
From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul).



SOME FAMILY SKELETONS BROUGHT TO LIGHT BY THE
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).



Double, double, toil and trouble,
Fire burn and caldron bubble.
—SHAKESPEARE, "Macbeth."
From the *World* (New York).



"YOU'RE ANOTHER!"
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



UNCLE SAM: "That's good news for the American people."
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).

THE first cartoon on this page expresses the joy and contentment shared by the whole nation when the news went out, last month, that the anthracite mine workers were going back to work.

In "Past and Present," Cartoonist Westerman depicts the manly strength of Young America as it was revealed to the modern world last month in the Olympic Festival at old Athens, the scene of the physical and intellectual triumphs of the ancient Greeks.

The episode of the Parisian May Day, when the French Government, by an unusual show of strength, overawed incipient disorder on the part of the proletariat, is well portrayed in the cartoon below, at the left.



THE FIRST OF MAY IN PARIS.
From the *Press* (Binghamton).



"PAST AND PRESENT."
From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus).

The theme of the last cartoon on the page was suggested by Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson's successful capture of the Democratic primaries in his Alabama Congress district and his entrance thereby on a political career of unusual possibilities, among which "Bart" foresees an exploit not unlike the sinking of the *Merimac*.

All the cartoons on the opposite page have to do with San Francisco's calamity, and indicate the city's plucky determination to conquer discouragement.



"HE DID IT SO WELL, HE'D DO IT AGIN, AGIN."
LIEUTENANT HOBSON: "If she's got to be sunk, I'm the boy to sink her."—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



THE DAWN AT SAN FRANCISCO.
From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago)."



UNCONQUERABLE.
From the *Herald* (Boston).



INDOMITABLE.
From the *World* (New York).



UNCLE SAM: "Take heart from the lessons of the past."
From the *Tribune* (Chicago).

SOME CARTOON TRIBUTES TO THE GRIT OF SAN FRANCISCO.



A GERMAN VIEW OF THE DUMA.

THE CZAR: "It is about time to prepare the trap for our dear people."

WITTE: "It won't be much use, as the bait has gone bad. It smells all through Russia, and the wretched Social Democrats have such fine noses!"

From *Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).



"DROPPING THE TRAINER."

(Count Witte dismissed by the Czar.)

From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus).

THE FIRST STEP.—From the *World* (New York).

KAISER AND CHANCELLOR.

KAISER: "Germany, with so many curiosities, does not, alas! possess a volcano, like our faithless friend!"

BÜLOW: "Don't say that, your majesty; both as volcano and lava you are equal to Vesuvius and Pelée and all the rest."

From *Pasquino* (Turin).

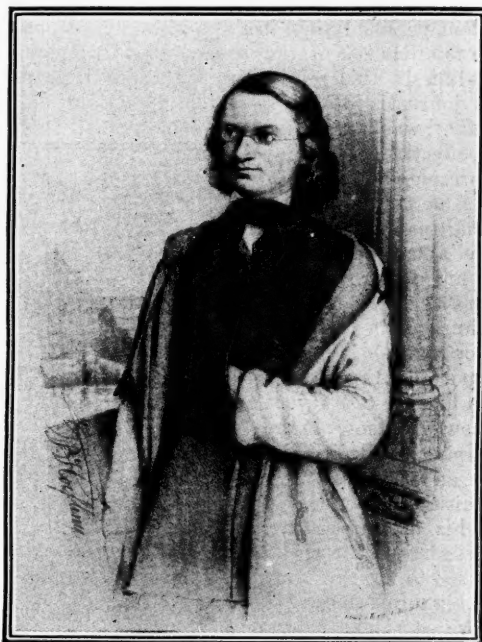
CARL SCHURZ.

BY FABIAN FRANKLIN.

OF no other person of foreign birth and education can it be said, as it can of Carl Schurz, that he was a national figure of the first importance in American affairs during the momentous developments of the half-century beginning with the birth of the Republican party. In the organization and the early struggles of that party, Schurz bore an important and remarkable part; and he remained an ardent and active member of it until the emergence of the questions involved in reconstruction on the one hand and in the problems of administrative reform on the other opened up new lines of cleavage. After that time, while steadily true to the fundamental principles which had made him an enthusiastic Republican in the days of Fremont and Lincoln, which had caused him to exchange the post of minister to Spain for a commission in the Union army, and which had made him one of the leading champions of Grant in his first campaign for the Presidency, the party attachment of Mr. Schurz fluctuated from time to time according to the aspect which political issues from time to time presented. But on whatever side he was enlisted, he was a political force of the first order; and whether as the champion of a man or of a principle, whether as the opponent of an objectionable candidate or of a political or financial error, his voice was one of the few that had real potency in the molding of public opinion. This was due to such a combination of intellectual force with elevation of character, and such a union of argumentative power with oratorical gifts, as is rarely encountered in a single individual.

STIRRING STUDENT DAYS.

Carl Schurz was born at Liblar, near Cologne, March 2, 1829. He entered the University of Bonn at the age of seventeen, and while still a student assisted Gottfried Kinkel, a professor at Bonn and a writer of note, in the publication of a liberal newspaper. Professor and student both enlisted in the Baden revolutionary army, and when the German revolutionary movement of 1848 collapsed Schurz was confined in the Prussian fortress of Spandau, having been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, while Schurz made an almost miraculous escape. The young liberal, however, returned in disguise from his safe asylum in Switzerland and planned and executed the rescue of his teacher from the



CARL SCHURZ AS A STUDENT IN GERMANY.*

military prison, a feat of skill and daring that has seldom been equaled. Schurz then, after a short residence in England, came to this country, in 1852. In 1855, he settled in Wisconsin, and at once became an active member of the newly formed Republican party. In the Fremont campaign of 1856, his speeches, in German, were a powerful factor in the carrying of Wisconsin, a fact which was recognized in the extraordinary honor of his nomination for the lieutenant-governorship by the Republicans of Wisconsin in the following year, when he had barely become a naturalized citizen.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PUBLIC CAREER.

The career of Carl Schurz as an American public man may thus be said to have had a duration of exactly half a century; and this half-century happens to divide itself naturally, again, into two exact halves, the first terminating in 1881, with the close of his service as Secretary of the Interior in the Hayes administration.

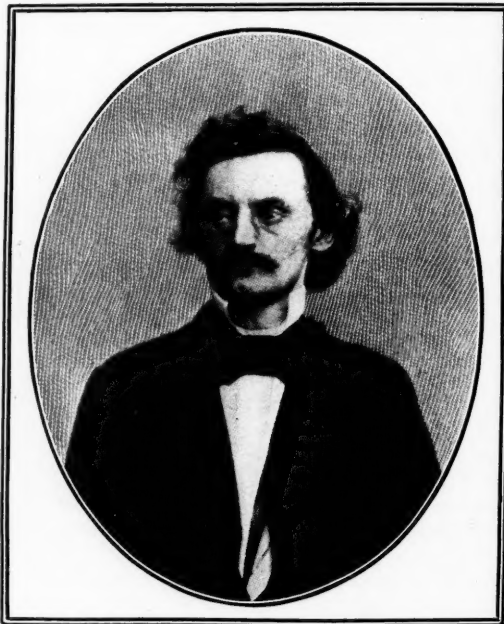
* The first two portraits of Mr. Schurz appearing in this article are used by courtesy of *McClure's Magazine*.

After that date, Mr. Schurz was not a candidate for any public office, either appointive or elective; and it is one of the many singular features of his career that in spite of this withdrawal from public life in the ordinary sense of the term he continued, almost to the time of his death, a potent personal force in the nation. Nor was it the familiar rôle of the "sage" that was played by him in this semi-retirement; and it is not his journalistic work,—which, though of high quality, was not of signal effectiveness,—that represented the influence he exerted. The thing that was distinctive about this phase of his career was the emergence of Mr. Schurz, upon a number of occasions of the first importance throughout this quarter-century, as a powerful factor in the shaping of public opinion, and the instant recognition that was given to his utterances, the weight that was attached to his participation in the conflict. No more striking testimony could be adduced, not only to his intellectual and oratorical power, but to the respect that he had won by force of his high character and his single-minded patriotism. The leading illustrations of this phase of his activity are his signal service in the independent Republican revolt against Blaine and in the three successive campaigns for Cleveland, his great speeches for sound money in the campaign of 1896, and his opposition to the imperialist policy inaugurated after the Spanish War. In the last, to be sure, Mr. Schurz, like other anti-imperialists, was a voice crying in the wilderness. In addition to these and other instances of participation in current political struggles, Mr. Schurz, during this last quarter-century of his life, was one of the leading promoters of civil-service reform, and upon the death of George William Curtis was chosen as a matter of course to succeed him as president of the National Civil Service Reform League. Both in this field of effort and in the championship of sound money, he was but con-

tinuing upon lines in which he had done yeoman service during his period of public office; while in his anti-imperialism he was harking back to the days when he first put on the harness in the service of the "party of moral ideas," and to the still earlier days of the German idealist liberalism of 1848, the Baden army, and the rescue of Kinkel.

The career of Carl Schurz, in its central period, extending from the Fremont campaign of

1856 to the close of the Hayes administration in 1881, exhibits an activity as multifarious as it was important, and as remarkable for solid achievement as for high purpose. Having shown the extraordinary character of his oratorical powers in his German speeches in the campaign of 1856, it was not long before he was enlisted in the same cause in a broader field, being recognized in his English speeches as one of the foremost speakers of the Republican party, and soon becoming a leading member of its national organization. His special service in the campaign of 1860 was recognized by President Lincoln in the appointment of Mr. Schurz as minister to Spain; but



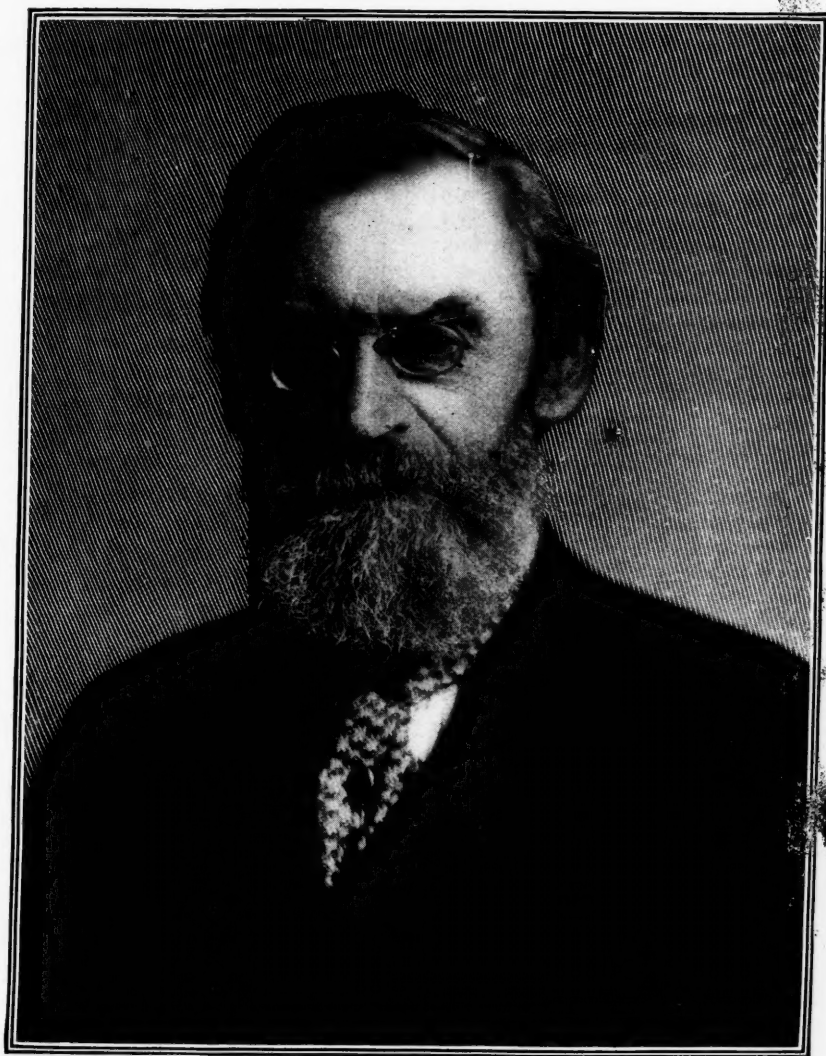
CARL SCHURZ IN 1865.

(From a photograph taken when he made a tour of the South at President Johnson's request.)

he promptly returned from this post to enter the Union army, in which he served until the close of the war, being commissioned brigadier-general in April, 1862, and major-general in March, 1863. After the war, he conducted important newspapers, first in Detroit and afterward in St. Louis; and in 1869 he was chosen United States Senator from Missouri. His writings and speeches had led to the expectation that his service in the Senate would be of distinguished excellence, and the expectation was more than fulfilled.

IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Throughout his six years' term he was one of the leading members of the Senate. He was one of the ablest upholders of financial soundness in the critical greenback days; and, like Charles



Photograph by Pach Bros., N. Y.

THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF MR. SCHURZ.

Sumner—between whom and himself there was a remarkably close friendship—he was a strenuous opponent of General Grant's scheme for the annexation of Santo Domingo. Nor was this the only thing in which he felt it his duty to oppose the administration which he had worked so ardently to put into power; and before the beginning of the campaign of 1872 his divergence from the Republican party had become so great that he became one of the leaders of the Liberal Republican movement, which held its convention in 1872 and nominated Horace Greeley for the Presidency. It is an interesting reminiscence of that movement that the convention

was "captured" by certain tricky politicians, notably Fenton, of New York, who wanted Greeley nominated, and that they resorted to the device of shelving Schurz by making him chairman; they knew that, upon the floor, his voice would be the most powerful against the commission of what he regarded, and what proved to be, the extreme folly of the nomination of Greeley.

A most conspicuous feature of Schurz's position in the Senate was his earnest and powerful resistance to the coercive measures employed against the Southern States by the federal government, especially in Grant's second administration. Of this the most signal instance was

given in January, 1875, when General Sheridan and his soldiers had entered the halls of the Louisiana Legislature and forcibly reversed its organization. Schurz realized the danger to our institutions involved in this high-handed proceeding, and offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to inquire what steps might be taken to restore to the State of Louisiana its Constitutional rights. His speech in support of that resolution deserves to rank among the masterpieces of political oratory; and it may be stated with confidence that this speech, which produced a profound impression at the time, contributed powerfully toward effecting that change of sentiment in the North which at a later time made the enactment of the force bill an impossibility.

A GREAT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Mr. Schurz retired from the Senate in 1875, the Democratic party having recovered control of Missouri. No more striking illustration could be given of the loss to which we are exposed by the conditions of State and local representation in this country than the complete termination of Schurz's Senatorial career through the change of the party complexion of the State he had represented. Fortunately, circumstances arose which prevented this loss to the Senate from being a final loss to the country's public service of the ability and zeal of one of her foremost statesmen. The Ohio gubernatorial campaign of 1875 turned on the issue of sound money against greenbackism, and it was recognized as of crucial importance from a national standpoint. Carl Schurz was asked to lend his potent aid as a campaign orator to the canvass of Mr. Hayes; and when the triumphant issue of this campaign led to the nomination of Governor Hayes for the Presidency Schurz again took a leading part as an advocate of his election. A natural sequel was the appointment of Mr. Schurz to the Secretaryship of the Interior; a post in which he developed, to the surprise even of many of his admirers, remarkable capacity as an energetic, able, and diligent administrator. In addition to the general merits of his work, he did signal and aggressive service to the cause of good government in three separate and distinct directions. Without waiting for the enactment of any law, he introduced the merit system,—competitive examinations, and no removals except for cause,—throughout his department, thus anticipating the Pendleton Act by

six years; he made a most vigorous fight on the timber thieves, incurring the hostility of a number of eminent Republicans by his insistence on the strict execution of the land laws; and he worked hard for the improvement of the condition of the Indians, in which labor he had a corrupt and powerful ring to antagonize.

JOURNALIST, ORATOR, AND AUTHOR.

Of Mr. Schurz's career after his retirement from public office a brief outline has been given above. Mention should be made, however, of his part, in conjunction with Mr. Godkin and Mr. Horace White, in taking over the New York *Evening Post* and starting it upon the new career which began with that event; and at a later time, of his connection with *Harper's Weekly* as its leading political writer for several years. His "Life of Henry Clay" is one of the most admirable of political biographies; and his essay on Lincoln, which appeared originally in the *Atlantic*, is a masterpiece. Less sure to live, because of the less dominant fame of its subject, is the splendid eulogy on Charles Sumner, delivered in Boston, in 1874, one of the finest tributes ever paid by a public man to a departed comrade. The autobiography, now appearing in *McClure's*, completes the list of Schurz's productions other than those dealing with questions of the day.

Mr. Schurz was not a man of genius; but he was a man in whom high intellectual powers were combined with moral qualities even more rare. Though distinctively a thinker and man of culture, he was a born fighter; when the cause was there to be fought for, the courage and resolution were never lacking. But he never fought simply for love of the fight; the key of his whole career is consistent devotion to a clear ideal, and faithful adherence to a body of political doctrines and moral convictions which formed part of his very being. A rare union of clearness of intellect with spiritual ardor, coupled with an extraordinary command of the resources of his adopted as well as of his native language, stamped his speeches and writings with that combination of lucidity and animation which, along with their evident and complete sincerity, gave them their peculiar efficacy as a political force. As an example of what may be achieved by sheer force of character and intellect, the career of Schurz has been of inestimable value to thousands of young Americans in the present and the past two generations.

GEORGES CLÉMENTCEAU, THE WARWICK OF FRENCH POLITICS.

BY W. T. STEAD.

THE new French minister of the interior, who has set the whole world talking about him for his part in the recent labor troubles in France, is—to talk in terms of British politics—a compound of John Morley, John Burns, and Sidney Webb.

M. Clémenceau is a man of the world, but he leans more toward Anglo-Saxon qualities than in any other direction from his own French character. He has lived in America. He married an American lady (Miss Mary Plummer). He speaks an almost idiomatic English. He is one of the most brilliant of journalists, and one of the most witty and intelligent of companions. There is also in him, despite a certain cynical flippancy of speech which leads his critics sometimes to declare that he is at heart a mere *gamin de Paris*, a trace of the strain of a hero. He is as intrepid as he is dexterous. He is the Ulysses rather than the Nestor of the French republic. He is only sixty-four, but he has been so long a leading actor in the drama of Republican politics that he seems always to date back to remote antiquity.

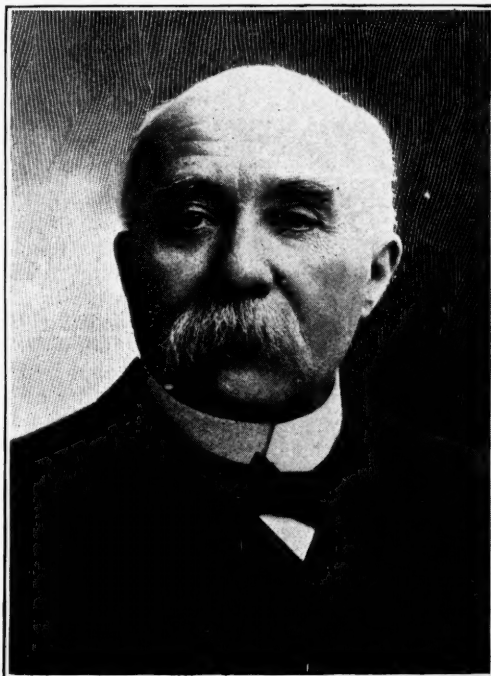
M. Clémenceau believed in General Boulanger. But for M. Clémenceau the *brav' général* would never have been minister of war. M. Clémenceau put him in office as a security against the enemies of the republic and of peace. He remained there to become the most dangerous enemy of the republic and of the general peace. I spent some hours on the night of Boulanger's election by popular vote walking up and down the Boulevard with M. Clémenceau. Nobody

knew whether if Boulanger were elected by a large majority he would not declare himself Dictator and use the army to trample out all opposition. It was a thrilling moment. Never

was I so deeply impressed with the worthlessness of all constitutional guarantees in the presence of an army. Whoever can give the word of command at the war office has the nation at his mercy. Fortunately, General Boulanger loved his mistress better than the dictatorship, and France escaped the imminent peril.

M. Clémenceau is to me the most authentic incarnation of the Revolution of 1789 now extant in Europe. He is the Revolution *en bloc*. He shares its hatreds, he has lost none of its enthusiasms. He is a Jacobin reincarnated in the skin of an Opportunist. After playing the part of Warwick the King-maker, setting up and pulling down one ministry after another, he is now saddled with the responsibility of office. And as if to salute the new minister, the greatest catastrophe in the annals of mining is followed by a strike of miners which made thousands of men idle.

M. Clémenceau is a Freethinker who is merciless in his attitude in relation to the Roman Catholic Church. To him the Church is a kind of Devil Fish, with the religious orders as the arms of the octopus. I cannot read Victor Hugo's famous story of the tremendous struggle in "Les Travailleurs de Mer" between his hero and the octopus without recognizing that M. Clémenceau and his friends feel themselves and the republic exactly in that position. *La pieuvre*,



THE "MOST NOTABLE OF MODERN FRENCH POLITICIANS."

(M. Georges Clémenceau, the new French minister of the interior.)

with its deadly suckers planted thick along every writhing arm, draining the life-blood of their victim,—that is the anti-clerical conception of the Church of Rome.

M. Clémenceau's great distinction has been his unwavering opposition to a policy of imperialism. It was he who more than any man deterred France from joining England in her Egyptian campaign. He was the inveterate enemy of M. Ferry, whom he relentlessly pursued and ultimately overthrew for his policy of Asiatic expansion. It is true that M. Clémenceau can hardly be said to be a man of peace. He has fought many duels, including one with M. Déroulède, who accused him of being in the pay of Dr. Cornelius Herz and the Panama ring, and his antipathy to foreign expeditions has usually been attributed quite as much to his distrust of Germany as to any humanitarian objections to making war on colored races. With him the memory of the Terrible Year is still vivid. He was mayor of Montmartre in the year of the siege, and although he never speaks of Alsace and Lorraine, he never forgets. He wrote last year: "The fundamental condition of peace,—not the peace I should like, but the only one which is possible in the present condition of Europe,—is that we should dispose of sufficient force to discourage every aggressor. Force, alas! consists of guns, rifles, and soldiers, as also of alliances and agreements." But if we can substitute the force of alliances and agreements for the costly armaments which are ruining civilization, no one will be better pleased than M. Clémenceau.

The second great distinction of M. Clémenceau is the splendid part which he played in the Dreyfus affair. He stands in the foremost fighting line of the heroic few who stood for justice in the darkest days of the reaction. M. Clémenceau, who founded *La Justice* in 1880, became the fighting man-at-arms of *L'Aurore* during the prolonged Dreyfus combat, and rendered yeoman's service to the cause of justice. Nor was it only with his pen that he defended the right. He pleaded the cause before the court, and on one occasion, in February, 1898, he made a powerful use of the crucifix as an argument against the refusal to reconsider the *chose jugée*.

"We hear much talk," said he, "of the *chose jugée*." M. Clémenceau raised his head toward the immense painting of the Christ on the cross, hanging in view of the entire company over the heads of the scarlet-robed judges. "Look here at the *chose jugée*. This image placed in our

judgment halls recalls the most monstrous judicial error which the world has known." (There were ironical cries from the audience.) "No, I am not one of his adorers; but I love him perhaps more than those who invoke him so singularly to preach religious proscription!"

He is no friend of the Russian alliance. If Russia were to become a constitutional state, that would be another affair. But for him, as for most French Radicals, Russia is the enemy of freedom and Japan the hope of civilization in the East. In the past he has never hesitated to defend even the excesses of the Revolutionaries as the inevitable result of the repressive system which denies to Russians the fundamental liberties of civilized nations. He is, *per contra*, a warm friend of England and the English.

For ten years, from 1883 to 1893, he was regarded as the master and maker of ministries in France. In 1893 he lost his seat for the Var amid the outcry raised over the Panama scandal. In 1901 he founded the weekly paper *Le Bloc*. The title clung to the party. The French Revolution, he said, was a block, a thing which must be accepted or rejected *en bloc*. In our villainous political slang, *Le Bloc* was the party which went the whole hog for the Revolution. In the following year he was elected Senator for his old constituency, the Var, and now he has taken office as Minister of the Interior. In many respects he is the most notable of modern French politicians, and there is none whose fortunes will be watched with more sympathetic interest on the English side of the Channel.

M. Clémenceau's personal appearance was described fifteen years ago by one who knew him well, but who omitted to say that, whatever he might look like, he is no Puritan. The description, however, is accurate to-day.

In his appearance, he has something of the character of a Puritan of Cromwell's court. He is a middle-sized man, thin, with a big, bony head, straight, thick eyebrows, and deep-set, twinkling eyes. To those who look closer at the face it bears traces of continual effort and premature fatigue, traces of a something which might be politely qualified as skepticism. When he speaks, his voice is sharp and his words short, his gestures are decisive, and, even when his face is in movement, his delivery remains calm. In the tribune he is a powerful antagonist. Just as in his exterior appearance there is an affectation of calm and austerity, so in his speeches there is an appearance of the most rigid precision—an appearance with which he deceives himself and others.

WHY SAN FRANCISCO WILL RISE AGAIN.

BY JAMES D. PHELAN.

(Ex-mayor of San Francisco, chairman of the Finance Committee of Relief and Red Cross Funds.)

WHEN the Russian Government decided to establish the city of Dalny at the terminus of its Trans-Siberian Railway on the Pacific, it built piers and wharves, houses and streets with perfect drainage and lighting, and invited business. The scheme was not a conspicuous success, because the rule of city-building is first to find the business for your city and the city will follow in the course of natural evolution. Cities are not made; they grow. Their sites are not fixed by selection so much as by events. San Francisco Bay was destined by reason of its superb harbor to give to the world, with the growth of trade and commerce, a great city, to be located on its shores. Influential and distinguished men, at the time of the acquisition of California, in 1846, believed that they could fix the location of such a city at the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, many miles north of San Francisco, at the headwaters of navigation. But in spite of all rivalries, the little city of Yerba Buena, afterward named San Francisco, forged ahead. Houses of flimsy construction were erected, and thrice the city was visited by conflagrations, and on the seal of the city to-day, handed down to us from the

earliest times, sits the Phoenix, placidly rising from the flames.

San Francisco is a commercial necessity, and will be speedily rebuilt. It has no possible rival on the bay of San Francisco, and on the bay of San Francisco the Government must look for its chief port upon the Pacific. The business of fifty years is now waiting to be rehoused, having temporarily been driven from its home. Unlike Dalny, we have the business, but not the plant, and all we have to do is to reconstruct the plant, when business will resume its accustomed channels. We are more fortunate than Dalny, because we have the essential elements of a metropolis, possessing the established trade of a natural emporium, and we will rise again obedient to the forces which we cannot control and only presume to direct. We will direct the growth of the new San Francisco and make it worthier than the old city as a fit abode for the merchant, the manufacturer, and the mechanic. It shall rise on lines of beauty, for, fortunately, Daniel H. Burnham, known as the "Builder of Cities," had just given us a plan for an ideal city, and the flames have simply prepared the ground for his work.

It is needless to discuss the marvelous resources of the country tributary to San Francisco. Its wealth has been unparalleled in the history of States. Mineral, agricultural, and horticultural development goes on side by side in perfect harmony and without conflict,—one vying with the other in aggregate production. There is hardly a metal unknown to California. Its grains have ranked "A1" in the markets of the world, and its fruits and flowers, wine and oil, have given it unique distinction and conferred, in turn, prosperity upon its people. These all remain.

What the land has done for the city is only comparable to the advantages which have been conferred upon it by the sea. The commerce of the port has been growing from year to year, and the opening of the Pacific, the discoveries in Alaska and the awakening of Japan and China, the acquisition of our island possessions, and the certain construction of the Panama Canal have quickened every pulse of maritime commerce, and San Francisco has been the chief beneficiary of all these things.



SAN FRANCISCO'S SEAL.

(Showing the representation of the Phoenix, referred to above.)



Photograph by C. C. Pierce & Co., Los Angeles.

A VIEW OF THE BUSINESS SECTION OF SAN FRANCISCO FROM NOB HILL.

To meet the extraordinary demands upon the metropolis, there seemed to be but one thing lacking during the years of its progressive growth, and that was cheap fuel with which to develop cheap power. In recent years, that too has unexpectedly come to us by the discovery of fuel oil in vast quantities, by which most plants and railroads have been operated, and by the long-distance transmission of electricity, generated by harnessing our mountain streams.

The recent earthquake of itself did comparatively little damage. It merely developed the weak spots in the construction of our buildings, and revealed the city's danger rather than imperiled its life. Our case is diagnosed, and the remedy is at hand. No more flimsy construction will be permitted, and the foundations will be laid strong and deep. A water-supply will be procured to protect our property, and wide streets will be laid out.

The city has permitted itself to be served by a private corporation with water drawn from nearby sources, carried in pipes over marsh lands on rotten trestles unsupported by piles. These fell at the slightest disturbance of the ground, having no support, and by reason of that fact the

city was left without water, an easy prey to the flames. The people of San Francisco are perfectly satisfied that by the observation of ordinary precaution, improved building laws, and careful inspection the mistakes of the past shall never be repeated, and that the new city will be greater and better than the old. Lisbon, Lima, and Charleston, Chicago, Boston, and Baltimore, have suffered far more serious injury, and have been rebuilt with confidence and attained greater prosperity than they had previously enjoyed; and San Francisco, were it not for the fire, would have, with perfect confidence, pursued its ordinary business without interruption. Now, by reason of the failure of our water-supply, the city is in ashes.

Seven years ago, the city filed applications with the Interior Department at Washington for reservoir rights of way in the Hetch-Hetchy Valley, which happened to be the remote corner of a national park, and the application was denied by the Secretary on the ground that he had no discretion. Recently, the Attorney-General has decided that the Secretary was in error, and that full power was possessed by him under the statutes of Congress. To that seven years' delay

may be attributed the destruction of our city, because otherwise a watersystem, publicly owned, would have been constructed, and we would have enjoyed an unlimited supply from the high Sierras. It was suggested, by way of reparation, that the Government guarantee our bonds, secured by the real estate and improvements of San Francisco, but the suggestion was not pressed because the banking and business interests of San Francisco believe that the rebuilding of the city can be financed after the collection of insurance, in the ordinary way, at ordinary rates of interest, and already capital is being engaged. It is now only a matter of money, which no doubt will be forthcoming, when San Francisco will resume its original position among cities, national in its importance, world-wide in its renown. It has always been the hospitable resort of the people of every land, cosmopolitan in its character and generous in its entertainment; and now, in its affliction, its friends have risen up to succor it. The affection that has been dis-

played has deeply touched the hearts of its citizens and given them hope and courage in the work that is before them.

As the disaster has welded all interests at home and made them as one for the upbuilding of the city, so it has cemented the fraternal bonds which bind one community with the other, and, more than its unlimited resources and logical position, San Francisco is made strong in the possession of friends, who in the hour of its direst distress have nobly demonstrated their confidence, their brotherhood, and their support.

I feel that words are inadequate to express our obligations to the President, the army, and to the Congress, and to the men and women who gave of their substance to relieve the sufferings and raise the spirits of our stricken people, whose courage, thus sustained, will certainly compass their hearts' desire in the rebuilding of their city and the rehabilitation of their vocations.

THE NEW SAN FRANCISCO.

BY BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER.

(President of the University of California.)

IF you entered the city at the ferry building, I think you would still recognize San Francisco; but it is a pink ghost. The vehemence of fire has banished the ordinary traces of smoke, and hereafter a certain ghastly shade of pink will be associated in our minds with desolation and death. You would recognize the city by the shapely Call Building, which still looks like life, and by sundry tall buildings which have kept their skin as well as skeleton, but stare from empty sockets. Already rude one-story structures of ungarnished wood and corrugated iron are springing up like a first crop of weeds wherever the brick piles will permit. Every day the field of ruin changes its hue as life comes in to displace death. It is these rough shacks that are putting the first value back into real estate, by giving it its first earning power and reopening trade. The first business, however, in which the city indulged was not in wares and goods, for there were none, nor yet in food, for that was free, but in postal cards bearing scenes of the ruin, and then in photographs of the conflagration, and then in half-melted coins and metal wares, twisted Chinese pipes, and scorched porcelains, souvenirs of the disaster. A day or two

later came the venders of peanuts, sandwiches, tobacco, coffee, bottles of variegated soda water, with and without booths. It was the curiosity-seeker and the sightseeing habit that revived the first trade and set the first nickels on their rounds.

Horrors are generally exaggerated; San Francisco's has not been. In fury and in rage the disaster of April 18-20 fairly surpasses the historic record of destruction. Except for a fringe of houses on the southwest, and a district on the northwest, the material city is gone, and the people left with one suit of clothes apiece and their courage. This is the gist of the matter, and the exceptions confuse rather than instruct. It is immeasurably worse than it looks on the map, for the parts that were spared are not compactly built, but occupied chiefly by plain two-story houses of moderate size. The city that one generally knows as San Francisco is gone.

So complete was the sweep and so prolonged will be the hiatus between the old business city and the new that the probable readjustments of location offer interesting queries to the wise and prudent. The banks and the offices and the larger retail trade will for the present reëstab-

lish themselves on and near Van Ness Avenue, at the western boundary of the fire. At the very first, Fillmore Street, running north and south through the center of the rescued district, asserted itself as the chief business street. A number of large retailers who are at least temporarily setting up near Van Ness Avenue have formed a syndicate under agreement to hold together either in staying there or in returning to the old center about Kearney, Post, and Market. The consideration, however, that the current of trade coming in by the railway station from the south meets that coming in from across the bay in the old Newspaper Square at Third and Market is an inevitable assurance that this center will be maintained. The rapid growth of the population in Oakland, Berkeley, and Alameda makes it certain that retail trade cannot afford to neglect the eastern end of Market. It may be expected to spread eastward down Market toward the ferry quite as much as out Post and Sutter westward. The survival of several steel structures in which there will be 75 per cent. of salvage near the junction of Montgomery and



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THE RUINS OF ST. DUNSTAN'S.

(The most fashionable hotel, now to be occupied by a large retail store, Van Ness Avenue and Sutter Street.)



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RUINS OF THE COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON, THE GEORGE CROCKER, AND THE WILLIAM H. CROCKER MANSIONS ON NOB HILL, LOOKING WEST FROM CALIFORNIA STREET.

California streets would seem to continue that center in its control of the larger commercial interests,—i.e., as our Wall and Broad.

A citizens' committee of forty has been appointed by the mayor to confer with the Board of Supervisors concerning revisions in the general plan of the city, building laws, etc. The presence on that committee of architects like John Galen Howard, James W. Reid, and Willis Polk gives promise that the opportunity of correcting the old meaningless gridiron plan will not be utterly wasted. The Burnham plans are, fortunately, ready as a basis, and though it will be impossible in the impoverished condition of the city treasury to carry them out in any fullness, whatever is done can be done in consonance with their suggestions. Some diagonal avenues will evidently be cut through the squares,—thus, one from the ferry to the railway station

on the south, and another from the station to the corner of Market and Van Ness. Montgomery Avenue will be carried through to Montgomery Street. Winding streets must circle and ascend Nob Hill. Now that the buildings are leveled away, the slopes of this hill look far gentler than the old street gashes made them appear, and the contours invite to natural approach.

The city, from the point of view of site and geographical location, is far more beautiful and impressive than before the fire. The old architecture was mostly bad, — heinously bad, as everybody knows. The earthquake tried the works of men and found much of the construction also bad. Men will not veneer any more wooden buildings with thin skins of brick. Honest wooden structures on the one hand and steel-cage and reinforced concrete on the other

have come off triumphant. Terra-cotta has been disappointing. The new building laws will probably limit the height of buildings to one and a half the width of their streets. This will make fair division of the light of the sun, insure a reasonable uniformity of sky line, and lend property-owners a natural motive for relinquishing land to widen streets. The pan-handle of the park will now undoubtedly be extended eastward to Van Ness Avenue. The new San Francisco will be far stancher and nobler than the old, but we shall always miss the old nooks and localisms and bohemianisms, and the variegated flavors of many nationalities mingled with glimpses and odors of Cathay which blended in Old California's solvent grace of freedom and love of elbow-room to make the dear old town so inexhaustible a spring of human interest.

THE RELIEF OF THE STRICKEN CITY.

BY DR. EDWARD T. DEVINE.

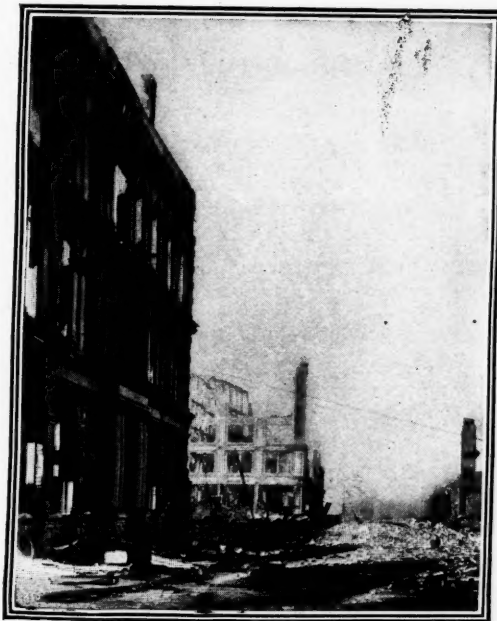
(Dr. Devine, who is secretary of the Charity Organization Society, of New York City, was sent to San Francisco, at the request of President Roosevelt, as special representative of the National Red Cross, to coöperate with the local committees in the administration of relief funds.)

THE desolation of San Francisco is already transfigured. The beauty and majesty of her hills and harbor are revealed anew, and the undaunted spirit of her people is no less manifest. The desolation is great indeed. No one can imagine it in advance, at a distance, and as its details are slowly taken in the heart grows sick, until in very self-defense the brain refuses to attempt to comprehend what has happened. But the salvation of the city, which means much, not only to San Francisco, but to America, lies precisely in the determination not to be appalled or paralyzed by the magnitude of the disaster or to dwell upon the difficulties of reconstruction.

Great stretches of unoccupied city sites are here, the superb deep-water harbor is here, the railway terminals and the wharves and docks are intact, steel construction and frame construction have demonstrated their capacity to withstand the earthquake tremors. On the other hand, the lessons of inadequate water-supply, cheap building and insecure foundations, narrow streets, and the neglect of precautions of various kinds have been learned, and the new San Francisco will surely be a better and greater city than the old.

Even in this first month the residents of the city and their friends in the State, oppressed and burdened as they have been by the enormous

relief work for which the main responsibility has, of course, fallen upon them, have neverthe-



Photograph by C. C. Pierce & Co., Los Angeles.

A SECTION OF SANSOME STREET.

less lost no time in taking up the problems of reconstruction. The Mayor's Committee of Fifty, appointed to deal with the emergency caused by the disaster, had sub-committees on food-supply, housing the homeless, transportation, restoration of retail trade, and such other matters as have to do with instant relief and restoration of orderly government. Within seventeen days, however, this committee had given place to a new Committee of Forty, composed largely of the same men, but having no sub-committees to deal with such subjects as have been named. It is worth while to emphasize this by calling the roll of the new sub-committees: Finance; Assessment, Municipal Revenue, and Taxation; Municipal Departments, including Police; Special Session of Legislature and State Legislation; Charter Amendments; Judiciary; Building Laws and General Architectural and Engineering Plans; Securing Structural Material; Public Buildings (Municipal); Public Buildings (Federal); Extending, Widening, and Grading Streets and Restoring Pavements; Parks; Reservoirs, Boulevards, and General Beautification; Sewers, Hospitals, and Health; Water-Supply and Fire Department; Harbor-Front, Walls, Docks, and Shipping; Lighting and Electricity; Transportation; Permanent Location of Chinatown; Outside Policing; Library and Restoration Thereof; Newspaper and Press; Condemnation of Old

Buildings; Burnham Plans; Statistics; Insurance.

In a few instances the names of committees remain the same, but with an entirely new meaning. Transportation, for example, was, in the Committee of Fifty, a committee to send destitute persons out of the city. In the new Committee of Forty it is a committee to deal with the steam and electric railways. The original Finance Committee, of which Mr. James D. Phelan is chairman, known officially as the Finance Committee of Relief and Red Cross Funds, alone remains of the original committees, or rather is adopted by the Committee of Forty, to which it becomes responsible, while a new Finance Committee, under the chairmanship of E. H. Harriman, is appointed to take up the gigantic tasks of financing the work of reconstruction.

Continuity has been given to the work which has been done and that which is now in progress by the uninterrupted activities of the municipal departments, and on the side of voluntary effort by the Finance Committee of Relief and Red Cross Funds, which is responsible for the safeguarding and the disbursement of the large relief fund which has been created by voluntary contributions. This committee, originally appointed by Mayor Schmitz in consultation with Mr. Phelan, whom he had selected for chairman, was enlarged by the addition of three members selected by the California branch of the National Red Cross, and was made officially the Finance Committee of the Red Cross, as well as of the Committee of Fifty, with the understanding that it would eventually submit its report to both of the bodies which it represents, and that its accounts would be so kept that they could be audited by the War Department, as is contemplated by the act of Congress under which the Red Cross is incorporated.

No reference has yet been made to the agency which in the work of relief and sanitation has been in the most conspicuous place during the first few weeks,—viz., the United States army. In the temporary absence of Gen. A. W. Greely, the commanding general of the Division of the Pacific, the responsibility for prompt action fell upon Gen. Frederick Funston, who is in command of the Department of California, one of the departments comprising the division. He promptly placed the invaluable services of his officers and soldiers at the disposal of the civil authorities, accepting directions from the mayor, but fighting fire and famine with characteristic energy at every point. It is unnecessary to tell again the story of the losing fight. When ammunition was exhausted, even Bunker Hill was



Photograph by C. C. Pierce & Co., Los Angeles.

BUSH STREET, LOOKING WEST FROM KEARNEY STREET.

relinquished, and from the outset water, the only ammunition with which fire can be fought, was lacking. Dynamite accomplished something, but even dynamite gave out, and it was the width of Van Ness Avenue that enabled a last successful final stand to be made and a nucleus saved for the rebuilding of the city.

The army fought the fire as the allies of the people of the city, and even while it was raging opened its hospitals and tents and gave of its commissary stores and blankets for the refugees. There was no hesitation in Washington in giving moral, official, and financial support to these emergency measures. A million dollars was spent by the Secretary of War in purchasing and forwarding new supplies before Congress could act, and Congress has never acted more quickly or generously than upon this occasion.

General Greely returned instantly to San Francisco, sacrificing his plan for attending his daughter's wedding, and, reserving to himself the questions of policy involving relations between the army and the civil authorities and with the work of voluntary relief, restored to General Funston the actual direction of the troops in and about San Francisco as a legitimate part of his work as department commander. The questions of policy were serious, and of a delicate nature, requiring tact, faithful compliance with the law whenever possible, and yet a willingness to face new situations and accept responsibility for unprecedented measures.

One other agency, second only in importance to the army, must not be overlooked, the presence of which caused one of the numerous complications with which General Greely, Governor Pardee, and Mayor Schmitz have had to deal. This is the National Guard of California. Governor Pardee has held, and with entire justice, that the State is responsible for the maintenance of order, and has refused, even on the request



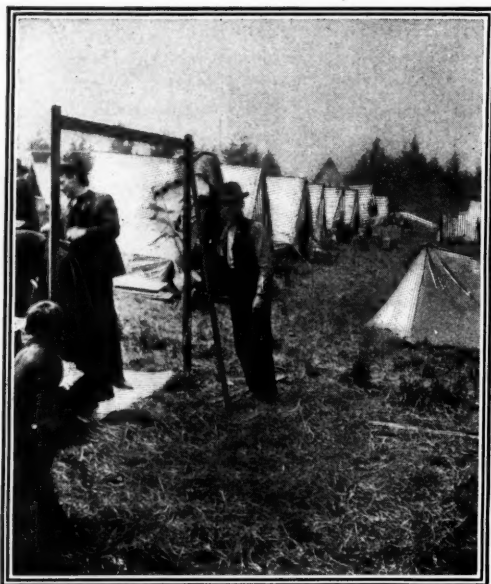
Photograph by C. C. Pierce & Co., Los Angeles.

THE DOME OF THE CITY HALL, FROM THE MARKET STREET SIDE.

of the mayor and the Committee of Fifty, to withdraw entirely the National Guard. An arrangement was soon effected by which one or more of the districts into which the city was divided for military purposes were to be assigned to the militia, while the entire responsibility for such military force as was necessary in Oakland and other places affected outside San Francisco was also assumed by them. The National Guard, like the army, did efficient work, and the criticisms which were showered so freely in the newspaper dispatches and current rumors of the first few days appear to have had little, if any, foundation.

Under the direction of the Mayor's Food Committee, of which an influential Jewish rabbi, Dr. J. Voorsanger, was chairman, and among

whose energetic associates were John Drumm and Oscar Cooper, there sprang up about one hundred and fifty food stations, from which food was given to any who came. At the maximum, five hundred drays and trucks were employed merely in supplying these stations. A formal request was made by the civil and relief authorities that the army should take over the entire responsibility for receiving food and other supplies, whether consigned to the army or not, and to this request General Greely gave prompt assent. At first the quartermaster only received the consignments at the docks and railway stations and transported them to central warehouses, but a few days later, by formal request, General Greely consented to



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A STREET IN THE REFUGEE CAMP, PRESIDIO.

become responsible also for transporting them from the warehouses to the food stations. The economy and efficiency of the government service is indicated by the fact that on the second day after this transfer the number of teams had been reduced from five hundred to less than two hundred, effecting at one stroke an administrative economy of over three thousand dollars a day.

In this simple item is reflected the entire argument for the course which was adopted. The army had the organization, the equipment, the trained officers and men, for dealing with the situation, and no one else had it or could create it except at enormous expense and with in-

evitable waste. Tents, blankets, and subsistence were required instantly. The army had them, and with the funds promptly voted by Congress at its disposal could keep an almost constant inflow of them in operation until the emergent need was supplied. It was therefore evident that the army must undertake it.

On the receipt of the usual precautionary telegrams from the War Department that certain things were being done without warrant of the law, General Greely offered in writing to turn over the administration of the supplies of the National Red Cross, but instant assurance was given him by its special representative that this would be physically impossible, and that in the interests of humanity it was imperative that the facilities of the army should continue to be at the disposal of those who were doing the relief work. At the same time it was mutually agreed that the responsibility for registration and discrimination among those who applied for relief, and the administration of any relief measures other than the receiving, storing, and transporting of food, clothing, and other relief stores, could not properly devolve on the army, but must be assumed by the Red Cross, with the financial coöperation of the Finance Committee of Relief and Red Cross Funds.

It was therefore to these tasks that the writer, as special representative of the National Red Cross, instructed by its president, the Secretary of War, to come to San Francisco for this purpose, addressed his attention, after having aided in effecting a concentration of all large relief funds in the hands of the Finance Committee and securing the necessary coördination of the numerous voluntary agencies which were ready and anxious to do what was most necessary and helpful.

The conditions of the problems to be faced were :

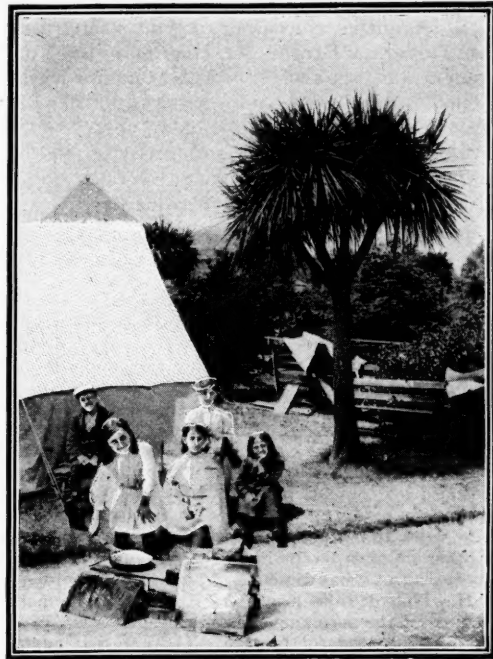
The extraordinary number of persons suddenly bereft of their homes, furniture, clothing, and means of livelihood. When the army assumed charge of the distribution of food there were requisitions daily for two hundred and sixty thousand men, women, and children. There were probably not actually so many persons receiving free food, but, including the leakage from thefts and waste for several days in the beginning of May, this amount of food was supplied from the warehouses of the commissary department.

The sudden cessation of employment. The clearing of *débris* did not begin promptly because of the uncertainties in regard to insurance. Property-owners were in doubt whether the conditions should not remain as they were until it could be definitely ascertained whether their

particular individual losses were due to fire or to earthquake. Moreover, the moving of the *débris* could not begin until facilities had been provided for disposing of it, and this involved preliminary extension of steam railway lines.

The absence of restaurants, markets, groceries, and other retail or wholesale provision stores. Even those who had money or credit could not buy without traveling long, often utterly impossible, distances. All the railways were exerting their utmost capacity to handle the relief supplies, and it was impossible for regular dealers, even if they could secure storerooms, to obtain provisions.

Finally, the psychological element cannot be disregarded. People found themselves in strange surroundings. Families were separated. Every one had new neighbors. The nerves were unstrung. Slight daily shocks kept alive the sensations of the original catastrophe. Even acquaintances looked unfamiliar. No one knew whether the banks were solvent, and the necessity for the cooling of vaults gave a welcome reprieve to their directors while they counted their assets. Saloons were closed, fortunately for peace and order, but the sudden compulsory change of drinking habits doubtless helped to produce in some the dazed condition in which, for one reason or another, every one confessed that he occasionally found himself. It must be said, however, that the people did not lose their heads. From the mayor and the military officers down to the humblest families in the Potrero there have been a sanity, a good-humored acquiescence in the hardships of the situation, and an optimism which are inspiring. Nor must it be imagined because there has been little complaint and no disorder that there have been no privations, and that the entire affair is nothing more than a holiday in camp. It is true that the outdoor life in this climate is in itself beneficial to the health and spirits, and that the reversion to a simple manner of life has its advantages; but the monotony of the uncooked food, the cold, drenching rain on some nights while there were many still under miserable light canvas which gave almost no protection, the prohibition of the use of unboiled water and the absence of any facilities for boiling it, the long, dreary wait in the bread line for a quarter of a million people scarcely any of whom had ever asked charity in their lives,—these things are a joke only to those who have in them the good stuff of a frontier philosophy. The question now is whether the patience and the unquenchable spirit of all these people will endure to the end of the experience, and whether the process of absorption into normal industrial life will take



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THE LITTLE GIRL COOK.

(A group of children in the refugee camp at Golden Gate Park.)

place with the rapidity and completeness which are essential if San Francisco is to remain what it has been, and to become what it has seemed to promise. Of this I have no doubt, although the herculean undertaking is certainly unique in the history of great disasters.

Early in May there was a very substantial reduction in the number of applicants for food at many of the stations. Beginning with Sunday, the 13th, rations were issued on alternate days only, and only to those who had been properly registered and had been given food cards. We then took up actively the more constructive relief of individuals and families, which will speedily become the principal part of the relief work.

On May 4 the writer submitted to the Finance Committee of Relief and Red Cross Funds a communication outlining a general policy for the use of the funds at the disposal of the committee, which was considered at a conference attended, on invitation, by Governor Pardee, Mayor Schmitz, General Greely, Archbishop Riordan, Mr. E. H. Harriman, Mr. J. F. Moors, and Mr. Jacob Furth, of Boston, and a few other gentlemen, besides a reasonably full representation of the Finance Committee. After an informal discussion, relating chiefly to the recommendation

about relief employment, the letter was referred to a committee consisting of Archbishop Riordan, Governor Pardee, Mr. Harriman, Dr. Voor-sanger, and the writer. This committee met immediately after the adjournment of the conference, and agreed unanimously upon the following report, which was submitted on the following day to the Finance Committee and adopted without a dissenting voice:

The communication submitted to the Finance Committee by Dr. Edward T. Devine and referred to this committee for consideration contained six recommendations, all of which meet with our approval except that relating to emergency employment for men and women, which we consider inadvisable.

Restating the suggestions which we indorse, and assuming that the supply of food and of clothing will be continued until the absolute need in these directions is met, we respectfully recommend:

I.—That the opening of cheap restaurants be encouraged and facilitated by the sale to responsible persons at army contract prices of any surplus stores now in hand or *en route*, the proceeds to be turned into the relief fund, to be expended in the purchase of the same or other supplies, as the Finance Committee or its purchasing agents may direct.

II.—That definite provision be made for the maintenance of the permanent private hospitals which are in position to care for free patients by the payment at the rate of ten dollars per week for the care of patients who are unable to pay, and that after an accurate estimate has been made of the number of beds in each hospital a sufficient sum be appropriated for this purpose.

III.—That provision be made on some carefully devised plan for the care during the coming year of convalescent patients, and for the care of aged and infirm persons for whom there is not already sufficient provision.

IV.—That on the basis of the registration now in progress and subsequent inquiry into the facts in such cases, special relief in the form of tools, implements, household furniture, and sewing-machines, or in any other form which may be approved by the committee, be supplied to individuals and families found to be in need of such relief; that the administration of this special relief fund be intrusted to a committee of seven members to be appointed by the chairman of the Finance Committee, with such paid service at its disposal as the special relief committee may find necessary, and that as soon as practicable a definite date be fixed after which applications for aid from the Relief and Red Cross Funds cannot be considered.

The registration was intrusted, as early as April 25, to Dr. C. C. Plehn, of the University of California, and was completed in the second week of May, with the assistance of the Associated Charities and a large corps of public-school teachers whose services were tendered by the superintendent of schools, Mr. A. Ronco-

vieri. The issue of food tickets was based upon this registration as soon as it was completed, as well as the larger questions of more constructive relief contemplated in the fourth section of the report.

The employment bureau was opened on May 1, under the supervision of the State Labor Commissioner, Mr. W. V. Stafford. At this writing the bureau has been more successful in registering applicants for work than in finding employment for them. It was hoped in May that employment on a more commensurate scale would be offered, but there was nothing in the situation to encourage the idea that there would be immediately any large demand for imported labor. It must be borne in mind that San Francisco has suddenly greatly reduced its population, its industries, its available dwellings, its transportation facilities, and all its machinery for commercial and industrial activity. These things will return, but they cannot be rebuilt in a month. Municipal expenditures must be, and are to be, reduced, and although there need be none of the distressing features of an industrial depression, it must be recognized that the scale of employment and of business is temporarily reduced by forces beyond immediate control.

This is not the time for any one to attempt to distribute credit for the progress made in the first six weeks after the disaster. Indeed, where all have done well it is doubtful whether it will ever be possible to tell who most deserves special mention in this connection. The California branch of the Red Cross, led by Judge W. W. Morrow and Mrs. J. F. Merrill, has followed a course which is entitled to the highest praise. The Red Cross, the Associated Charities, and many other agencies which might have insisted upon separate recognition and independent action have merged their resources and their personal service under the inspiring programme of organization that is coördination of forces rather than organization that is exploitation of separate interests. An impartial story of what has happened, however, is promised by the early creation of a Committee on History, which diligently began the collection of materials before the ashes of the fire were cold. Of this committee the distinguished historian, Prof. H. Morse Stephens, is a member, and there are associated with him some of the most capable of the young men who were in the thick of the relief work from the beginning.



THE HARBOR OF RIO JANEIRO, BRAZIL, ADMITTED BY SEAMEN GENERALLY TO BE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE AT RIO.

BY CHARLES M. PEPPER.

[Mr. Pepper was one of the delegates to the conference held in Mexico in 1901, afterward visited the countries of South and Central America as United States commissioner to report on the Pan-American Railway, and is an authority on Latin-American affairs.—THE EDITOR.]

THERE is motive and significance, both for the countries of the western hemisphere and for Europe, in the Third International American Conference, which meets in Rio Janeiro in July. It should be understood that this international assembly is a conference, and not a congress. It will discuss a wide range of topics, will debate some delicate questions, will adopt various resolutions, will make certain recommendations, and some of its aspirations will be translated into the form of treaties; but it will not legislate.

The third conference has a broader scope than the first, which was held in Washington in 1889-90, or than the second, which met in the city of Mexico in 1901. This enlarged field is partly the culmination of the series of conferences and partly the result of new world-wide conditions which have arisen. In the first Hague conference, no Latin-American nation, except Mexico, was thought worthy of participation. The Mexican gathering, ignoring the slight, took measures for bringing all the republics of the western hemisphere within the sphere of the international peace activities of which the Hague tribunal, by common consent, is to become the agent. The Rio Janeiro assembly, being held in advance of

the second Hague conference, will conduct its deliberations with the knowledge that such questions discussed as do not affect solely the new world will also be before the Hague conference.

There is especial fitness in holding the Third Pan-American Conference in the capital of Brazil. The first one, held in Washington, was a tribute to the great republic whose basis is the inheritance of Anglo-Saxon institutions. The second gathering, celebrating its sessions in the country which, under the guidance of Porfirio Diaz, one of the greatest men of the century, has taken a foremost place in the council of nations, was a tribute to the Spanish-American countries. The third assembly, being held in that nation whose language, traditions, and people are of the Portuguese branch of the Latin-American family, and whose political history differs so markedly from its neighbors both in the long continuance of a conservative monarchy and in the peaceful transition from the forms of monarchy to the forms of a republic under the influence of the school of French positivist political philosophers, is a recognition of the further composite race elements which constitute the nations of the western hemisphere.

By having the conference meet in the capital of a republic whose territorial area is equal to that of the United States of America, in the splendid city which possesses the most magnificent harbor in the world, and which in its recent physical transformation has shown the possibilities of great centers of population under tropical skies, the sentiment of fraternity will be strengthened, while the presence of the delegates from fifteen or sixteen other American republics will serve to make the government and the people of Brazil feel that their place in the progress of the western world is realized. The environment will be sympathetic, and the associations will be beneficial. In international diplomacy further force will be given the deliberations of the Rio conference, since the most eminent of Brazilian diplomats, Baron Rio Branco, the John Hay of Brazil, is now the minister of foreign relations.

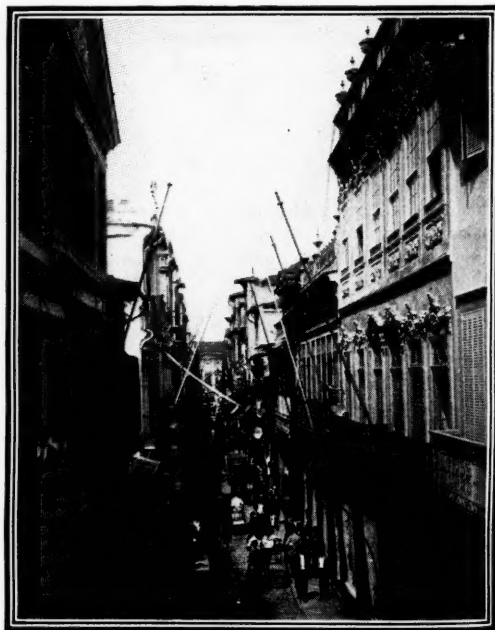
The work of the conference, as it has been laid out in the very complete programme adopted, while covering a variety of topics, may be brought within two general heads. These relate to abstract principles toward the realization of which, at the most, all that can be expected is some approach, and to questions of a practical and material character, such as relate to trade, industry, and commercial intercourse.

ARMED ENFORCEMENT OF CONTRACTS.

Emphasis will be laid on the proposition to discuss the doctrine formulated by the celebrated authority on international law whom Latin America has given to the world,—Carlos Calvo, of Argentina. This in its naked form is the denial of the right of creditor nations to enforce, by war on the debtor nations, contractual obligations. It has appeared in the undertone of debates in previous conferences, but this is the first time that it has been accepted as a specific subject of discussion. There is additional significance in the terms in which the subject is to be discussed,—that is, as a preliminary to submitting it to the Hague conference with a view to having that body also consider to what extent, if any, such collection is permissible. Disguised under conventional forms, the bald question will be approached whether European nations propose to hold distinctly to the doctrine of gunboats as collection agents. Without anticipating the action at The Hague, it may be presumed that an international conference composed principally of creditor nations will not be disposed to accept unqualifiedly the dictum of an international body the majority of whose members are debtor nations, and no direct answer may be given to this query, yet the mere fact of a pan-American conference

bringing it to the notice of the Hague conference may have a substantial outcome in preventing overt acts and in lessening the excuses for war.

The proposition will be useful in another sense. It will serve to bring home to the various Latin-American governments their own sense of responsibility, and on such of them as are not ready to accept President Roosevelt's assertion that the Monroe Doctrine is not to be used as a shield for defaulting debtors it will enforce the necessity of calling a halt in reckless and sometimes corrupt debt-plunging, with the corruption equally divided between groups of European financiers backed by their governments and officials of the contracting republics who for their own aggrandizement are willing to involve their countries in contracts impossible of fulfillment. The discussion undoubtedly will be valuable in the spirit of emulation which it will develop on the part of the Latin-American republics to show that in the fidelity with which they have fulfilled their obligations they cannot be considered within the scope of the present European practice as to debt-collection, assuming that it is to prevail over the Calvo contention. When the Argentine Republic, in 1902, paid the last installment of a debt due English bondholders, which had been contracted in 1824, it gave a very practical proof of the caution which should

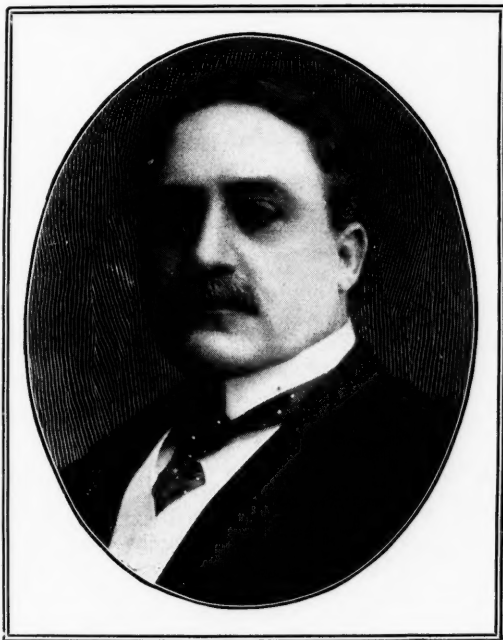


RUA DO OUVIDOR, THE FAMED RETAIL-BUSINESS STREET OF RIO JANEIRO.

be exercised by creditors who assume that temporary default means definite repudiation. The area of Latin America which may be considered as within the sphere of debt-default is becoming so small that it is worth while to have the subject before the Rio and the Hague conferences if for no other purpose than to exhibit this fact.

ARBITRATION FOR PECUNIARY CLAIMS.

Included in the programme of the Rio conference and related to the question of debts is a resolution recommending the extension for a further period of five years of the treaty of arbitration for pecuniary claims which was agreed upon at the Mexican conference, and which was made effective by its ratification by



HON. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN.

(Chairman of the United States delegation.)

a sufficient number of republics, including the United States. Threading their way through a labyrinth of complications, among which was the ambitious plan of an international claims tribunal, and also, in disguised form, the acceptance of the Calvo contention, the delegates finally came into daylight and blazed a path through the jungle of conflicting principles, national distrusters, and selfish demands. Mr. Joaquín D. Casasús, the Mexican ambassador, in an address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, declared that this



HON. JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS.

(Mexican ambassador to the United States and chairman of the Committee on Programme of the conference.)

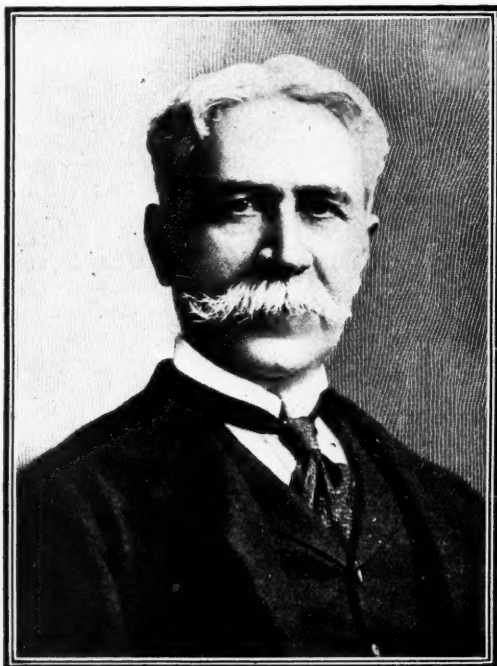
treaty of pecuniary claims alone would perpetuate the name of the Mexican conference in history, and the judgment of jurists and publicists affirms this opinion. The Rio conference without doubt will recommend the extension of the treaty, and in doing so will find many of its difficulties simplified.

The topics relating to arbitration, the codification of public and private law, naturalization, and the like, are too broad for specific treatment in this article, but it may be observed that the Mexican conference covered very fully the possibilities of arbitration and their application through the Hague tribunal. The heart of the whole question as it appears to the weaker republics is to secure, not acquiescence in the abstract principle, but the translation into a positive policy of the doctrine that a weaker nation should have an equal right of arbitration with a stronger one. As seen by them, great nations whose powers and resources are so nearly equal as to make the outcome of an appeal to arms doubtful will have the most powerful motive for exhausting all the means of diplomacy in order to secure arbitration rather than risk the enormous commercial destruction and the prodigious financial losses for which there may be no indemnity compensation in the event of victory. But

with a small country which is at variance with a bigger one this motive does not exist, or is at best a weak one.

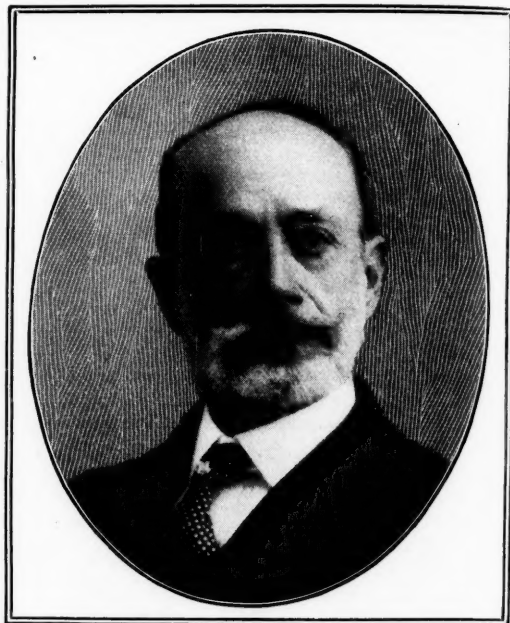
BENEFITS TO COMMERCE.

Of the second group of topics, those relating to commercial intercourse, the value is not yet understood in the United States, though commercial intercourse was the guiding purpose of Mr. Blaine when he called the first conference. The prominence which these subjects will have at Rio should be beneficial in focusing the interest of the people of this country on the trade of the western hemisphere in its complete geographical radius, and in the area which is brought within the direct sphere of the Panama Canal. When they reflect that the United States of its annual exports sends \$200,000,000 to Latin America, and that these exports have grown to this volume from about \$60,000,000 in 1890, when the first conference was held, they may have a better appreciation of the value of pan-American assemblies to commerce in the general principles which may be formulated, and which are the basis of peaceful international intercourse, and also in the direct and specific measures for the development of trade.



HON. JOAQUIM NABUCO.

(Brazilian ambassador to the United States and chairman of the Brazilian delegation.)



HON. TULIO LARRINAGA.

(Commissioner in Congress for Porto Rico and delegate to the conference.)

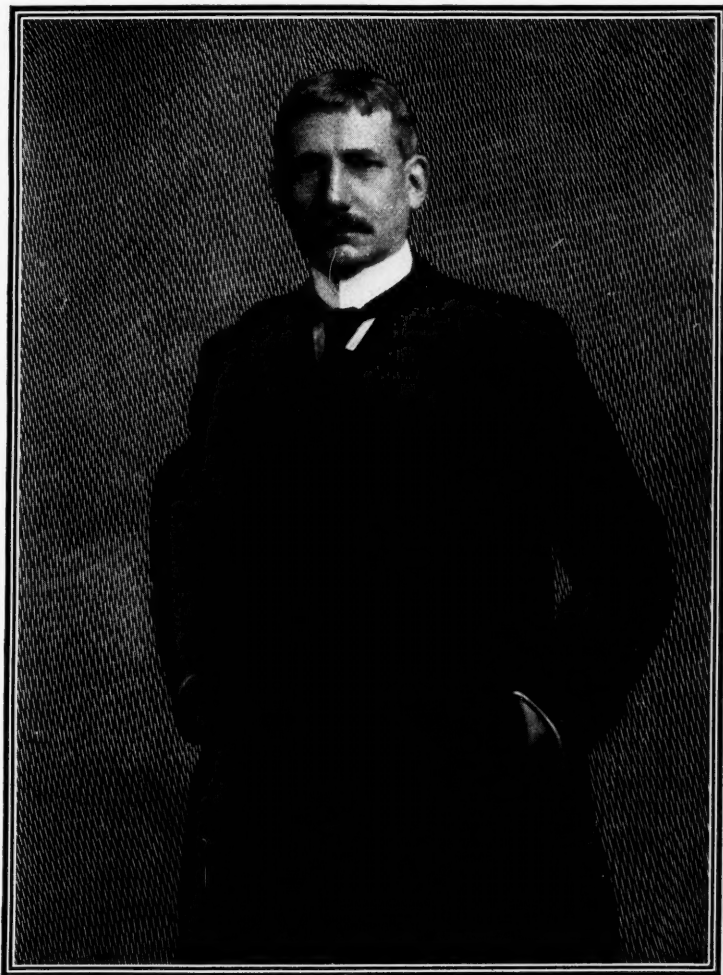
These specific measures are wide in extent, but they have the common purpose of fostering commerce, and from some of them the direct benefits are already beginning to flow. The Washington and the Mexican conferences gave an impulse and a practical turn to the entirely feasible plan of the Pan-American Railway, which still enjoys the coöperation of Henry G. Davis and Andrew Carnegie, distinguished captains of industry who from the beginning have been its unswerving champions. The report to be presented by the Permanent Committee to the Rio conference in showing the progress that is making undoubtedly will give fresh encouragement to action along international lines.

The various measures for the simplification of customs and consular laws and the work carried on under the agency of the Bureau of American Republics are subjects of very practical application, and related to them is the matter of quarantine, in which a genuine advance has been made toward international coöperation. Coöperative quarantine is one of the very definite means for strengthening commercial intercourse, and the Rio conference will have before it the steps taken in accordance with recommendations of the previous conferences, which now require additional measures in order to make them fully effective.

What may be described as the new relation of the United States to the other republics of this hemisphere is a trade one. It may be said that after twenty years the United States has grown up to Mr. Blaine's ideas. The time is coming when there will be a surplus of capital which cannot find sufficiently profitable employment at home. This must overflow, and the natural overflow is to the neighboring countries, developing their yet unexploited resources, sharing in their increasing commerce, and at a later stage financing their national debts. For all this a better common understanding is necessary, and this is immensely promoted by international American conferences.

SECRETARY ROOT'S VISIT TO SOUTH AMERICA.

The new position of the United States will be shown by the presence of one of its most distinguished publicists. The attendance of Secretary Root at the opening sessions of the Rio conference will be far more than a compliment. It will be a specific recognition by the United States of the intimate place which pan-American relations now take in our foreign affairs, intimate both politically and commercially. This significance is further shown by the intention of the Secretary of State to proceed from Rio Janeiro to the other South American countries. The intuition displayed by Mr. Root when as Secretary of War in dealing with Cuba he was able to grasp the different view-point of Latin races and the different standard of Latin institutions will find abundant field for exercise in his South American journey. His trip and his intercourse with the public men of the Latin-American republics cannot fail to widen his own horizon and to put him in sympathetic touch with these environments. His presence



HON. ELIHU ROOT, SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Who will attend the opening sessions of the conference.)

will enable him to remove many of the causes of distrust that now exist, and to clear away misconceptions that from time to time arise through ignorance of the aims and policy of the United States, and will thus lay the foundation for the commercial and financial expansion of which this country is at the threshold.

While the visit of the Secretary of State will thus have a beneficial effect on our Latin-American neighbors and will help to educate them concerning the United States, its educational influence will be vastly wider when exerted at home. Though a regrettable ignorance exists in Latin America concerning the United States, the ignorance in the United States concerning



Señor José Decoud.
(Representative of Paraguay.)

Hon. Joaquín Walker-Martínez.
(Chilean minister to the United States.)

Hon. Manuel Álvarez Calderón.
(Peruvian minister to Chile.)

THREE OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN DELEGATES TO THE RIO CONFERENCE.

Latin America is much more dense, and the prejudices are as deep and as discreditable. It may be said that the American people in a body will be making this journey with Secretary Root. If there were no other good to be derived, the advantage in the increase of their geographical

knowledge would be sufficient compensation. But the education will not be confined to mere geography. It will help to open the eyes of the people of the United States to commerce and trade, and will clear away many of their mistakes and misconceptions.

The visit of Secretary Root, therefore, may be hailed as the dawn of a new inter-American life. The general policy of this country the Secretary in a graceful after-dinner address has already set forth when he proposed a toast to the sisterhood of American republics with the sentiment:

May the independence, the freedom, and the rights of the least and weakest be ever respected equally with the rights of the strongest, and may we all do our share toward the building up of a sound and enlightened public opinion of the Americas which shall everywhere, upon both continents, mightily promote the reign of peace, of order, and of justice in every American republic.

This is the true American policy, and, above all, the true policy for the United States.

PERSONNEL OF THE CONFERENCE.

In selecting delegates, President Roosevelt showed a proper regard to the qualifications necessary for representation in the conference. These qualifications include knowledge of the language and institutions of Latin America. William I. Buchanan, the chairman of the delegation, has the record of achievement in diplomatic capacity as minister to the Argentine Republic.



SEÑOR SAENZ PEÑA.
(Delegate from the Argentine Republic.)

HON. JORGE MUÑOZ.
(Guatemalan minister to the United States and delegate.)

public and to the republic of Panama, and the advantage of membership in the Mexican conference, where his conciliatory and guiding influence was a forceful factor. There is peculiar appropriateness in the selection of Mr. Tulio Larrinaga, the Commissioner from Porto Rico in the Congress of the United States, while Mr. James S. Harlan, also, has the benefit of familiarity with Spanish-American institutions acquired during his service as attorney-general in Porto Rico. Prof. L. S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, has the similar advantage, and Mr. Van Leer Polk, of Tennessee, has the benefit of practical knowledge in commerce.

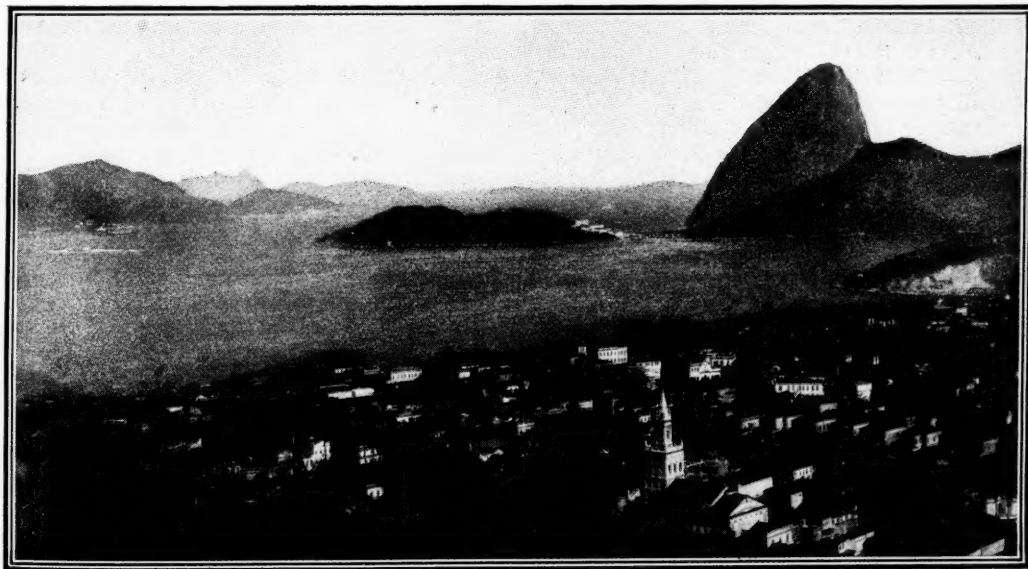
Among the delegates from other republics will be distinguished jurists and publicists occupying responsible positions at home and also as diplomatic representatives to foreign governments. The majority will be found included among the ambassadors and ministers to Washington, to Brazil, and to Europe, while there will be a number who are serving or have served as ministers of foreign relations in their respective countries, and others who are certain to hold those portfolios in the future.

The Argentine Republic among its original appointments designated Mr. Luis F. Drago, a particularly fitting recognition of the younger element in the diplomacy of South America. Señor Drago was the Argentine minister of foreign relations who at the time of the Venezuela blockade issued the circular to the for-

eign offices of other Latin-American republics asking their coöperation in sustaining the Calvo doctrine.

The new republic of Cuba signalizes its entrance into the family of nations at this first pan-American conference in which it is entitled to representation by placing at the head of its delegation Mr. Rafael Montoro, its diplomatic representative in Great Britain and Germany. Minister Montoro, while less known to the people of the United States, is fully familiar to the public of Latin America from his long championship of colonial autonomy under the Spanish rule and his heroic but vain efforts to secure by peaceful agitation the independence of Cuba through the evolutionary processes.

To sum up, the Rio conference, the programme, and the personalities all may be put in the happy expression of Mr. Joaquim Nabuco, the Brazilian ambassador,—“The significance is in the meeting.” When the Mexican conference was in its darkest hours and the discouragements for it and for all pan-American conferences were greatest, it boldly seized on the principle of periodicity and decided that there should be future conferences, while at the same time it adopted the formal resolution which made it possible to hold another conference within so short a period as five years. In the programme of the Rio assembly appears the title “Future Conferences.” This alone would make the present conference worth holding.



THE ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOR OF RIO JANEIRO.
(The residence portion of the city is shown in the foreground.)



THE GRADUATING CLASS, 1906, OF THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

(These students are from the following States and Territories: Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin.)

THE INDIAN OF TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

BY CHARLES M. HARVEY.

IN joining Indian Territory to the Territory of Oklahoma in the new State of Oklahoma Congress builded better for the Indian than it knew. As in the case of the admission of many States,—Missouri, California, Kansas, and others,—locality and party prejudices were brought out strongly in the Indian Territory-Oklahoma contest. But in this instance the interests immediately concerned are benefited. This is especially true of the Indians.

Except in one or two spots, the new State comprises the limits of Indian Territory before Oklahoma, in parcels, began to be set off from it, in 1889. Each section (Indian Territory's vast mineral resources and Oklahoma's agricultural wealth) supplements the other. Its 70,000 square miles of area give it about the average dimensions (Arkansas, 54,000 square miles; Missouri, 69,000, and Kansas, 82,000) of its neighbors. It will be a great, wealthy, and progressive State, with large possibilities of prestige and prosperity just ahead of it. Its scenic beauties, too, are as marked as are its strictly physical attractions.

Thus, in their new rôle as American citizens the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles start out amid favorable surround-

ings and influences. The Five Civilized Tribes comprise only about a third of the Indians of the United States, but socially they are far more important than all the rest of their race put together. They have never been in the reservation stage, through which the other Indians are passing, and in which most of them are still. For two-thirds of a century they have been governing themselves, with legislatures, executives, and courts modeled on those of the United States. They are the leaders, racially, of the red men of the American continent.

In round figures, and excluding Alaska, the United States has 284,000 Indians scattered through twenty-four of the forty-nine States and Territories. Wisconsin has 10,000, and Michigan, New York, North Carolina, and Florida, in this order, on the downward scale, have smaller numbers, making 24,000 east of the Mississippi. New York's 5,000, comprising remnants of the Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondagas, Senecas, and Tuscaroras, of the once celebrated Iroquois league, or the Six Nations (the Mohawks being absent from this list), are in reservations in the central, northern, and western portion of the State, except the Shinnecocks, who are near Southampton, on Long Island. This is all that is left, in

the neighborhood of their old abode, of the Kinsmen of the Long House.

The other 260,000 Indians are west of the Mississippi. Indian Territory has 92,700, including the Quapaw agency; Arizona 38,000, South Dakota 19,000, New Mexico 17,000, California 15,000, Oklahoma 13,000, Montana and Washington 10,000 each, and the other States have smaller numbers. Theoretically, the Five Tribes cover the entire Indian Territory except a tract in the northeast corner about one-third the size of Rhode Island. This is the Quapaw agency, composed of fragments of the Quapaw, Wyandot, Seneca, Shawnee, Ottawa, Peoria, Miami, and Modoc tribes, numbering in the aggregate only 1,700 persons.

By the latest enumeration, that of 1905, the Five Tribes comprised 91,337, — 36,482 Cherokees, 25,116 Choctaws, 15,923 Creeks, 10,767 Chickasaws, and 3,049 Seminoles. But only 25,000 of these 91,000 are full-bloods, and 20,000 are negroes or of mixed negro blood, being the Five Tribes' slaves, emancipated in 1865, and their descendants, while 44,000 are of mixed Indian and white lineage, many of whom would pass for pure whites in New York, Boston, or Chicago, and 2,000 are whites who have been adopted into the tribes through intermarriage with the Indians.

The writers of the olden day,—and Jefferson was one of them,—who said that race pride would prevent the Anglo-Saxon from mixing his blood with the Indian, as the French and Spaniards on this continent did, were astray. By the so called Anglo-Saxons more of this mixing has been going on than is popularly supposed. It has always been going on. The *attachés* of the American, the Rocky Mountain, and the other great fur companies of the United

States took Indian wives from the beginning, just as their neighbors in Canada of the Northwest and the Hudson's Bay companies did, and as those of the latter do still.

Not only do the Five Tribes of the Indian Territory show men and women on their rolls who cannot, in complexion or feature, be distinguished from whites, but the same is seen among the Apaches and Navajoes of Arizona, the Oneidas and Tuscaroras of New York, the Chippewas of Minnesota, the Sioux of North Dakota, the Klamaths of Oregon, and all the rest of the tribes of the United States. At all the Indian reservations of any importance the mixed breeds are in the majority.

In the aggregate, the Indian population of the United States is increasing. The absence of wars and the improvement in the hygienic conditions on the reservations and in the Indian Territory make a growth among the red men inevitable. But everywhere, from the Shinnecocks on Long Island to the Yumas down near the Gulf of California, and from the camps of the fragment of the Seminoles still left in Florida out to the Makahs and Osettes where Puget Sound merges itself in the Pacific, the full-bloods are decreasing, not only proportionately, but absolutely. They are decreasing by the higher death rate among them than among the other elements of the Indian population, and by intermarriage with mixed breeds and whites. A few decades hence Canonchet's, Pontiac's, and Tecumseh's race will be as dead as is the buffalo, and a hybrid will have taken its place.

The abolition of the Indian, ethnologically as well as sociologically, was decreed by the laws under which he is being transformed into an American citizen. Supplementing and extending a long series of laws, an act of Congress of

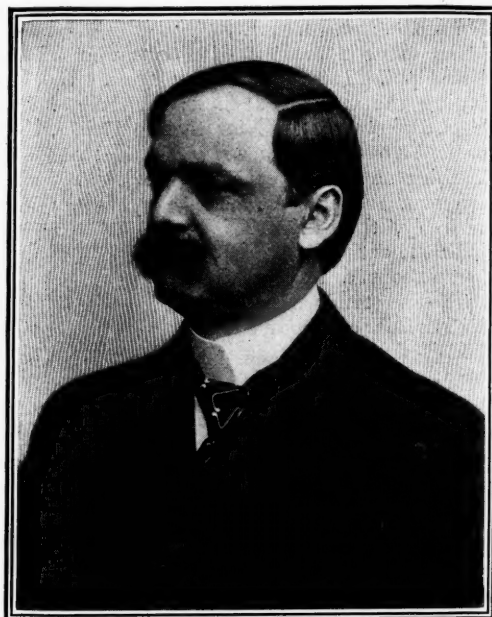


A YOUNG OSAGE WARRIOR IN FULL CEREMONIAL DRESS.

(A member of the richest community—per capita—on the globe.)

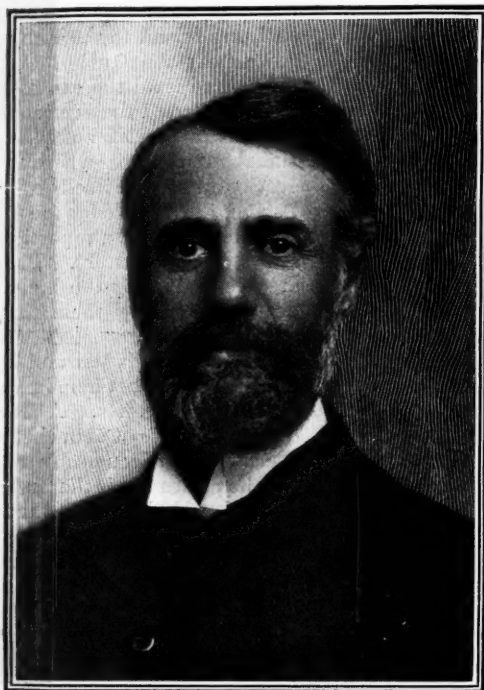
1887 (the so-called severalty act) extended citizenship to every Indian who voluntarily separated from his tribe and adopted civilized life. This act was extended to the Five Tribes in 1901, and thus covered all the red men in the United States. Through the operation of the act of 1893 creating the Dawes Commission, the Curtis law of 1898, and subsequent legislation, the Cherokees, the Creeks, and the other three civilized tribes were induced to allot their lands to their members as individuals, to abolish their tribal governments, and to diffuse themselves in the mass of American citizens. The change from communal to individual ownership was to take place on March 4, 1906, but was postponed by act of Congress just before that date, on account of the delay in conferring Statehood.

Naturally, the older Indians have been slower than their younger associates in conforming to the changed conditions. This is especially true of the fighting element of the tribes on the reservations. All are accepting the situation, however. Red Cloud and American Horse, famous Sioux war chiefs of a few decades ago, who are located at the Pine Ridge agency, in South Dakota, have just selected allotments, and have become citizens of the United States.



HON. CHARLES CURTIS, OF KANSAS.

(Author of the most important Indian legislation of recent years.)



HON. TAMS BIXBY.

(Chairman of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.)

To prepare the Indian for citizenship, Congress passed a law in 1877 appropriating \$20,000 for the establishment of schools for his education. There has been a steady increase in the appropriation ever since, and since 1900 it has been in excess of \$3,000,000 annually, the amount for 1906 being \$3,777,000. This does not apply to Alaska, to New York, whose Indians are looked after by that State, nor, except in small amounts recently, to the Five Tribes, which have an excellent school system of their own.

In educational matters, the Indian situation in 1906 is favorable. There are 660 schools in Indian Territory, with 800 teachers and 40,000 pupils. Several of them are classed as academies, and have good high-school courses, and there are a few of collegiate rank. As far back as 1850 the Cherokees established two seminaries, a male and a female, and both are in operation near Tahlequah, the Cherokee capital. The largest and richest of the Five Tribes, the Cherokees, have always taken the lead in educational matters, as they have in some other affairs.

The national government has also a right to feel encouraged at the results of its own work in the educational field. Of the 192,000 Indians outside of those in Alaska, in the Five Tribes, and in New York, 30,000, or one out of every



THE GRADUATE INDUSTRIAL GROUP, HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

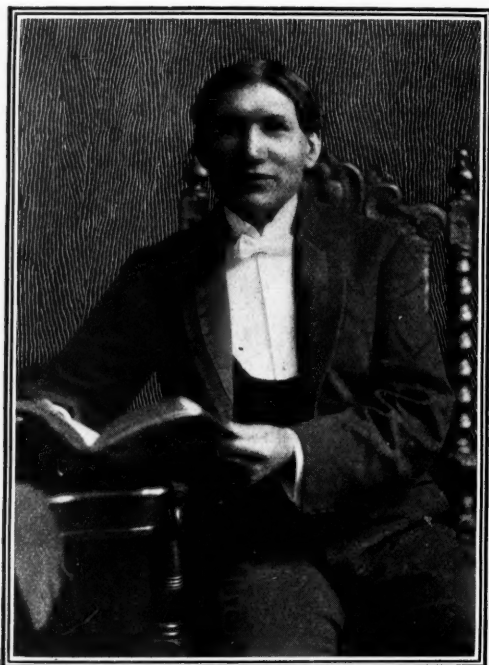
six, of the population are attending school in 1906, 26,000 of them being in the Government's own institutions, on and off the reservations, and 4,000 in schools supported by churches or by private contract. Of the non-reservation boarding-schools, the oldest and best-known is that at Carlisle, Pa., with an attendance of about 1,000, which was established in 1879, and it is the largest except the Haskell Institute, at

Lawrence, Kan., opened in 1884, at which the enrollment is over 1,100.

Of the 187,000 Indians under the direct supervision of the national government, 117,000 wear citizens' clothes wholly and 44,000 do so in part; most of these reside in ordinary dwelling-houses instead of in tepees or shacks; 65,000 can read English; 69,000 can talk enough English to make themselves readily understood; while



THE INDIAN BAND AT CARLISLE.



DR. CHARLES A. EASTMAN.

(The well-known Indian writer and lecturer.)

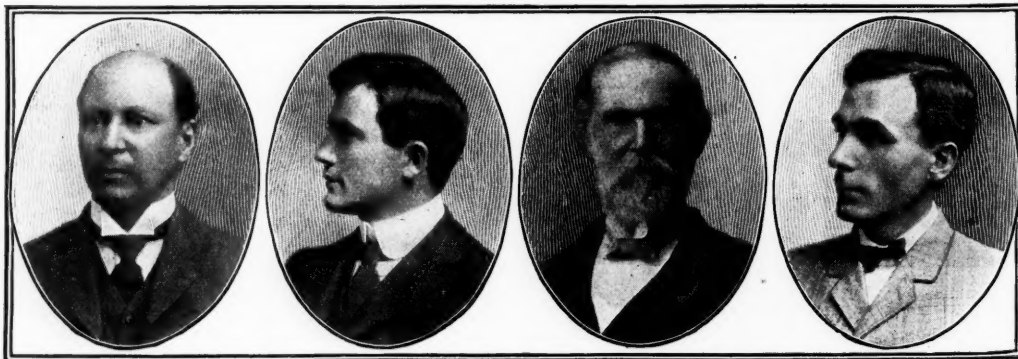
40,000 are members of some Christian denomination. In every one of these particulars, moreover, striking advances have been made in the past dozen years.

"I never saw a blanket Indian in Indian Territory," says Tams Bixby, the recent head of the Dawes Commission to the Five Tribes, who is now the entire commission, and who has visited all parts of the Territory in the performance of his duties in the past ten years. *The Republican*,

of Tulsa, in the Creek Nation, a few weeks ago mentioned that a blanket Indian had just been seen in that town, and John Cowart, a Cherokee pressman on the *Indian Republican*, another Tulsa paper, who had passed all his life in the Cherokee and Creek nations, and who had never seen such a sight until then, "was just as enthusiastic in telling about it as a boy in the States who had never seen an Indian of any sort would have been."

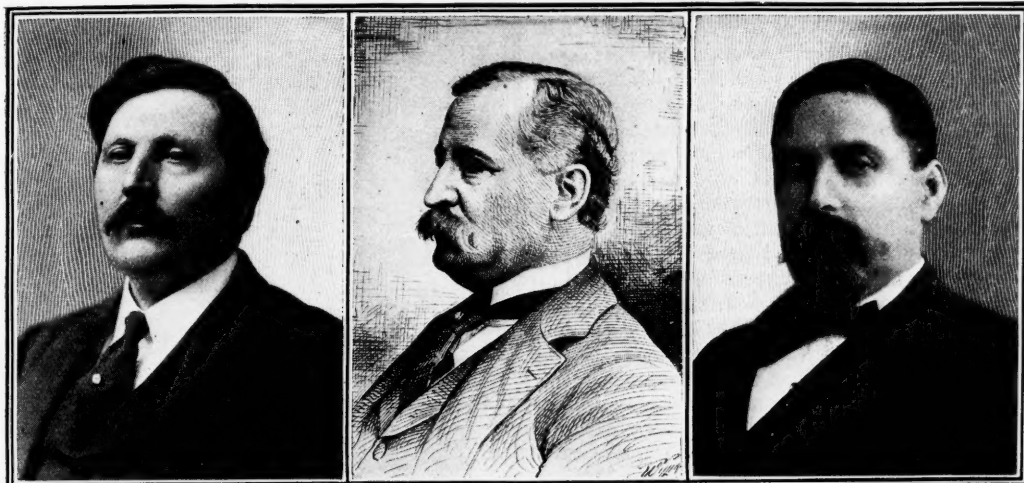
Even in the Quapaw agency, in the Indian Territory's northeast corner, outside of the Five Tribes' domain, a blanket Indian is a curiosity. Of course, there are none among the 5,000 Indians on the New York reservations. Out of the 284,000 Indians of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, there are only 26,000 blanket Indians. Within a score of years the blanket Indian will have vanished, and those who want *Metamoras* or *Spotted Tails* for stage or "Wild West" purposes will have to invent them.

Boston has seen very few aborigines in their primeval stage since the days of King Philip and Canonchet, but a blanket Indian would not be much more of an anachronism in the Boston of to-day than he would be in Ardmore, Muskogee, South McAlester, Chickasha, Tahlequah, or any other of Indian Territory's modern cities in 1906. Ardmore, in the Chickasaw Nation, has what it says is the finest electric-light system in the Southwest outside of St. Louis and Kansas City, and is about to build an electric car line. Most of the Indian Territory's towns of fifteen hundred inhabitants or over have electric lights. Muskogee, in the Creek Nation, is well provided with electric traction. So is South McAlester, in the Choctaw Nation, which also is electrically connected with some of the surrounding towns. To Sulphur, in the Chickasaw Nation, by way of Paul's Valley, Wynnewood, and Davis, in the



A. P. McKellop (Creek). John M. Oskison (Cherokee). George W. Grayson (Creek). Joe M. La Hay (Cherokee).

FOUR SUCCESSFUL AMERICANS OF INDIAN DESCENT.



Douglas H. Johnston (Chickasaw).

Pleasant Porter (Creek).

John Brown (Seminole).

SURVIVING CHIEFS OF THREE OF THE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

same region, an electric road is being built from Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. To Durant, in the Choctaw Nation, an electric road is being built from Dennison, Texas. All those towns have pianos, bicycles, automobiles, and all the other accompaniments of civilization.

White men built nearly all those cities, lighting plants, and roads, on lands leased to them by the Indians. All the towns in the Territory, however, have some Indian residents. Indians are among the Territory's bankers, merchants, planters, farmers, stock-raisers, physicians, lawyers, and editors. Newspapers have been printed in several of the nations in their own languages, but in English letters. Until recently, Tahlequah had a paper, the *Cherokee Advocate*, which was printed in the Cherokee characters, invented three-quarters of a century ago by Sequoyah, a member of that tribe.

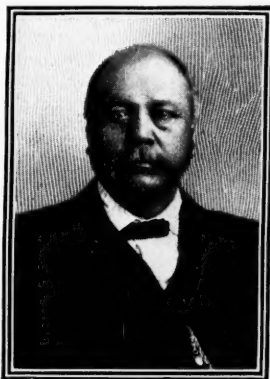
Of high standing, financially as well as socially, are the chiefs of the tribes.—William C. Rogers, of the Cherokees; Green McCurtain, of the Choctaws; Pleasant Porter, of the Creeks; John Brown, of the Seminoles, and Douglas H. Johnston, governor of the Chickasaws, "governor," instead of "chief," being the title of the Chickasaws' head.

If appealed to, Bradstreet and Dun would doubtless put their O. K. on the financial standing of these members of the Cherokee Nation:

W. W. Hastings, of Tahlequah; Robert L. Owen, of Muskogee, and John Henry Dick, of Vinita; of these Chickasaws: E. B. Johnson, of Chickasha; Albert Rennis, of Paul's Valley, and Tandy C. Walker, of Stonewall; of these Creeks: A. P. McKellop, of Muskogee, and George W. Grayson, of Eufaula; of these Choctaws: Thomas W. Hunter, of Boswell, and Solomon J. Homer, of Caddo; and of these members of the Seminole

Nation: Thomas F. McGiesey and Alice B. Davis, of Wewoka. All these Indians, and dozens of others, are well known throughout the Territory. They are prominent in nearly all its activities.

The chances, moreover, for largely increased wealth to the Indians of the Territory will come with the inrush of new settlers which Statehood and improved land laws will bring. The Indians' coal and iron lands, which are among the richest in the United States, have been discussed exhaustively in the Senate in the past month or two. On data furnished him by persons on the ground, Senator La Follette, of

CHIEF GREEN MCCURTAIN
(CHOCTAW).

Wisconsin, estimates them to be worth \$4,000,000,000. This is more than the aggregate wealth of the United States in 1840. Other authorities set a far lower valuation on them, but one that looks very imposing in figures.

The richest Indians in the United States, however, are the Osages, in the Territory of Okla-

homa's northeast corner, south of Kansas and west of the Cherokee Nation. They are not only the richest Indians, but they are the richest community, *per capita*, on the globe. The interest at 5 per cent. on the \$8,372,000 held in trust for them by the United States Government, and the revenue which they obtain from grazing lands, and their royalties on oil and gas amount to \$706 a year for each man, woman, and child of the nineteen hundred members of the tribe, which means two or three times that much per family. In addition, many individual members of the tribe have good-sized incomes from homesteads and farms. The full-bloods are in the minority in the Osages, as in nearly all the other tribes, and they are diminishing proportionately every year. As would naturally be inferred from their affluent circumstances, all the Osages wear the clothing of civilization wholly or in part, two-thirds of them can read, almost all speak English, and all live in civilized habitations.

Their advances in intelligence and worldly comforts give the Indians as much interest in peace and order as the whites have. No Indian war has taken place since the Sioux outbreak in South Dakota in the closing weeks of 1890,



CHIEF RED CLOUD (SIOUX).

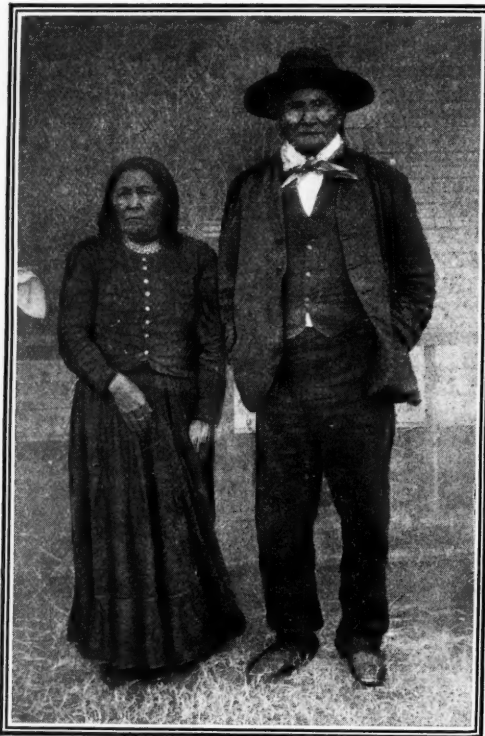
RED CLOUD'S WIFE.

(Red Cloud has selected his allotment at the Pine Ridge agency, South Dakota, and has become a citizen of the United States.)

which had the killing of Sitting Bull and the virtual extermination of Big Foot's band of hostiles at Wounded Knee Creek among its incidents. The recent disturbance in Indian Territory in which a United States civil officer was killed was sporadic and isolated, in which a few full-bloods voiced their hostility to the abolition of tribal government and the change from communal to individual ownership of property, both of which had been assented to by a large majority of the Five Nations. The disturbers not only came in conflict with the national officers, but were opposed by the tribal authorities.

All the Indians who are being transformed into citizens are workers. In addition to the common-school studies which they pursue at Carlisle, Haskell, Chiloco, and the other institutions the boys are taught carpentry, harness-making, farming, printing, shoemaking, blacksmithing, and other useful industries, while the girls are drilled in household work, cooking, laundering, sewing, nursing, dairying, and other activities of their sex. In these industries many of the graduates have high skill and earn a good living from them out in the world.

In 1903, at all the reservations at which rations had been issued, President Roosevelt directed that none should be given thereafter to able-bodied male Indians above boyhood years and below old age, but that construction work around the reservations should be given to them, and that out of the wages paid to them they should get food and clothing. This policy has greatly increased the number of workers among the Indians, and has given them an independence and a self-reliance impossible under the pauperization and emasculation of the old free ration and clothing system.



THE APACHE CHIEF GERONIMO AND HIS EIGHTH WIFE.

In many parts of the West, Indians are employed as farmers, stock-raisers, carpenters, blacksmiths, and in other industrial pursuits. On some of the government irrigation works large numbers of them are engaged. At the Pine Ridge agency, in South Dakota, eight hundred Sioux recently advertised in the papers of the surrounding towns that they would do any kind of manual work they could get. Many of these Sioux participated in the Messiah ghost dances and outbreaks of 1890, the last of the Indian wars.

Incidentally, it may be said that the athletic competitions between the Indian and the white schools and colleges are breaking down such race distinctions as have existed, and are having an elevating influence on the red men. Carlisle's football team beat those of many white colleges in 1905, including West Point, while the girls of most of the Indian schools of 1906 excel in many civilized sports. Those of the Fort Shaw (Mont.) school, representing many tribes, and most of them full-bloods, have vanquished their white sisters of so many Western colleges and universities that there is no more glory for them in conquests of that sort.

In many callings and in many States persons of Indian blood are prominent. Zitkala-Sa, a Yankton Sioux, is the author of "Old Indian Legends" and of many magazine articles. Her "Legends" were illustrated by Angel De Cora, a full-blooded Winnebago, a graduate of Carlisle and an art pupil of Howard Pyle. Brant-Sera, a Mohawk, is winning fame as an actor in England. Another Mohawk, Pauline Johnson, is a poet of some celebrity. Dr. Charles A. Eastman, a graduate of Dartmouth and of the Boston University School of Medicine, husband of Elaine Goodale, has held several positions of importance under the Government, is the author of three or four books on Indian subjects, and is at present, under a commission from President Roosevelt, revising the Sioux family names.



A PAWNEE CHIEF.
(Pawnee agency, Oklahoma.)

In the Bureau of Ethnology is a Tuscarora Indian, J. N. B. Hewitt, who is an authority on Indian linguistics, mythology, and sociology. Of part Cherokee blood is John M. Oskison, an editorial writer on the New York *Evening Post*, and well known as a magazine writer. Though his name does not associate itself with the humanities, Lone Wolf, one of the Kiowa chiefs, is a scholar and preacher, reads his Greek Testament every day, and is capable of filling a chair acceptably as a teacher of the language of Pericles. There is Pottawatomie blood in Charles Curtis, member of Congress from the Topeka district, the author of the Curtis acts and other legislation dealing with the Five Tribes and the rest of the Indians.

When Paul Knapp, the Pottawatomie, recently appointed by President Roosevelt, enters West Point, in June, 1907, there will be no prejudice for him to overcome, like that which some of the negro cadets encountered. On the rolls of the Military Academy he will find the name of David Moniac, a Creek, who graduated in 1822, and who, as major in a regiment of Creek mounted volunteers, was killed in the battle of Wahoo Swamp, in Florida, in 1836, in the Seminole War. And this was not the only Indian among West



CURLEY, CHIEF OF GENERAL CUSTER'S CROW SCOUTS.

(The only survivor of Custer's command, which was massacred on the banks of the Little Big Horn, June, 1876.)



CHIEF QUANAH PARKER (COMANCHE).

Point's graduates. There are Indian non-commissioned officers and privates in the army to-day. Indian scouts are stationed at Forts Apache and Huachuca, Arizona; Clark and Ringgold, Texas; Sill, Oklahoma; and Wingate, New Mexico.

The average intelligent Indian has a liking for military life. The uniform and the music impress him. The eight troops of cavalry of the Carlisle school, accompanied by Geronimo, American Horse, Hollow Horn Bear, Buckskin Charley, Quannah Parker, Little Plume, and other noted chiefs, attracted a good deal of attention in the parade at the inauguration of President Roosevelt, in 1905.

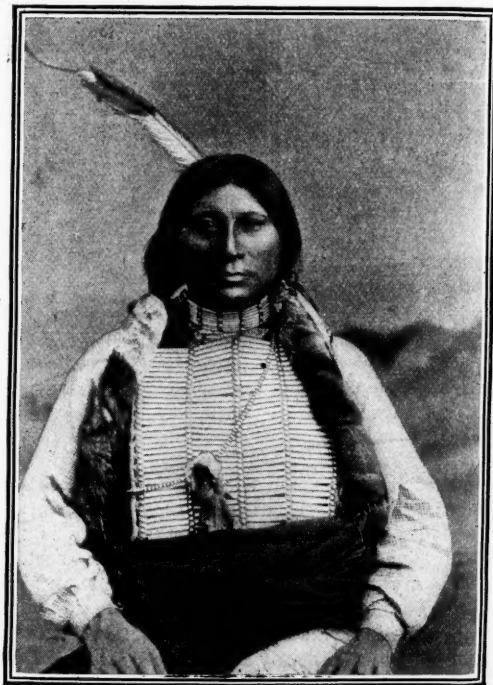
How will the Indians divide in politics? This consideration did much to determine the attitude of Republicans and Democrats in Congress as between one State and two for Indian Territory and Oklahoma, although neither side acknowledged it. In the present exigency this question applies to the Five Tribes only. Outside of Indian Territory the red men accept their allotments and get their citizenship piecemeal, and not by tribes or agencies. They have had no experience in political work.

But in Indian Territory all this is different. The Five Tribes had been governing themselves for two-thirds of a century. *Per capita*, there are as many and as skilled politicians among them as are found anywhere in the country. Delegations from them have been lobbying in Washington on land-allotment, separate Statehood, and other questions for years.

As between the parties, the Indian's attitude is uncertain. Indian Territory never having had any regularly organized Territorial govern-

ment, its people, white and red, never had a chance to vote in mass on anything. Probably a majority of the Indians will vote the Democratic ticket. Most of the mixed breeds and intermarried whites are Democrats. A large majority of the full-blood Cherokees will take the Republican side. The same is true of the freedmen, or the survivors of the negro slaves of the old days and their descendants. In Indian Territory, as elsewhere, the color line is drawn. The average mixed-breed Indian has as much racial antipathy to the negro as has the average white man of the South. The negroes of Indian Territory are not allowed to mix with Indians or whites in the schools.

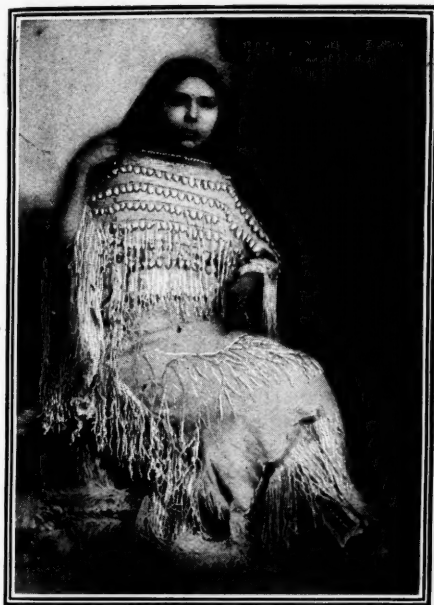
Pleasant Porter, chief of the Creeks, the most prominent man in the Five Tribes, whom Presi-



SHARP NOSE (ARAPAHOE).

(The best-versed Indian in sign language in the West.)

dent Roosevelt declared to be intellectually the greatest Indian now living, is a Democrat. So are Green McCurtain, the Choctaw chief, and Governor Johnston, of the Chickasaws. Chiefs W. C. Rogers, of the Cherokees, and John Brown, of the Seminoles, are likewise classed as Democrats, although their political leanings are uncertain. But both Porter and McCurtain are supporters of Roosevelt. All these are men of



A KIOWA GIRL.

(Wearing the elk-tooth dress which is worn by all the chiefs' brides on their wedding-days. The teeth on this dress are worth two thousand dollars.)

education and of a high order of natural ability. On a full vote among the electors of the ninety-one thousand members of the Five Tribes the Democrats will probably have a majority of several thousand. Among the whites of the Terri-

tory, who outnumber the Indians, actual and theoretical, five to one, the Democrats are undoubtedly in the preponderance. In the Oklahoma end of the State the Republicans lead, but not to such an extent as to overcome the Democratic margin in Indian Territory.

Some of the offices in the new State will be given to the Indians, though probably none of the higher ones. The name of Pleasant Porter is prominently coupled with one of the Senatorships. So is that of Quannah Parker, the old Comanche chief, of Lawton, in the Oklahoma end of the State. But the two Senators and the governor will undoubtedly be white men. For some of the minor offices on the State ticket, however, both Republicans and Democrats, as a matter of policy, are likely to nominate red men. For one or two representatives in the popular branch of Congress Indians may be put up by each side. Dozens of Indians capable of filling any of these offices are in the Territory. Among them, aside from the chiefs of the different tribes, are Will Hastings, Joe La Hay, T. M. Buffington, and ex-Chief Mayes, of the Cherokees; Moty Tiger, Will Porter, and Alexander Posey, of the Creeks; Will Durant and Dr. Hailey, of the Choctaws; C. L. Long, of the Seminoles, and ex-Governor Guy and Richard McLish, of the Chickasaws.

If Porter, Rogers, McCurtain, or Johnston should be assigned to Washington, he would need no introduction to President Roosevelt, Speaker Cannon, Secretary Hitchcock, or any other high official there.

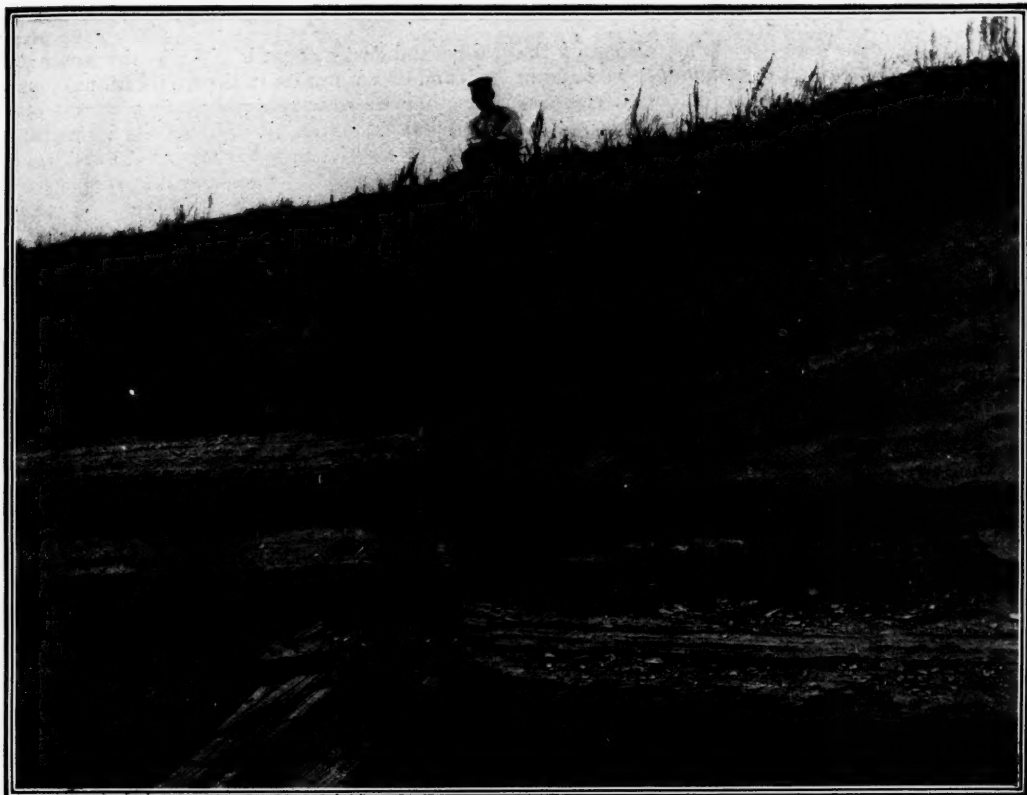


A GROUP OF INDIAN STUDENTS AT HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, VIRGINIA.



MOUNT VESUVIUS IN FULL ERUPTION.

(This photograph, by Alfieri & Lacroix, of Milan, is believed to be the first ever taken of a volcano in full activity.)



HOW EARTH MOVEMENTS ARE INDICATED—A "FAULT" IN TERTIARY SANDSTONE IN NORTHWESTERN-NEBRASKA.

(The drop was three feet on the left-hand side.)

OUR UNSTABLE "TERRA FIRMA."

BY N. H. DARTON.

(Geologist, United States Geological Survey.)

WE speak confidently of *terra firma* and congratulate ourselves when we lay foot again on "solid mother earth," but the disaster in San Francisco has doubtless shaken the faith of many in the stability of the terrestrial globe. In reality, the belief in *terra firma* is a delusion. The earth's crust is not rigid, but flexible and vibrating with tremors, mostly so delicate, however, that only the most sensitive instruments can detect them. There are larger movements, also, which are so slow in progress that the changes they make during a generation are hardly perceptible. These, however, are the ones which are the most widespread, and earthquakes, though more conspicuous in action, are due to small but sudden movements generally having only a local effect.

The earth has been cooling ever since the time of its original solidification, and in the resulting contraction the crust has been extensively bent and broken. Whenever the breaks have been sudden, earthquakes have resulted. At intervals there have been periods of cessation in these contractional movements, varying in time and duration from place to place, but usually attended by gradually increasing stress.

This apparent equilibrium, known as isostasy, may be disturbed by various agencies, one of the most important of which is the change of load on the earth's surface. For instance, where rivers are removing vast quantities of sediments from mountain regions and depositing them off the coast there is a great release of the load on the one hand and an increase of weight on the

other, which causes an equalizing tilting of the areas involved. Such, for example, we have in the Atlantic coastal plain, which in Cretaceous and later times has received two thousand feet or more of sediments. This has caused a subsidence as great as the amount of the material deposited, and this subsidence is still in progress, at the rate of a foot or more a century. In general, the downward movement is so gradual that there is no great disturbance; but the Charleston earthquake was probably the result of a slight but sudden-break or local drop, and in geologic time there may have been many violent earthquakes at various stages in this subsidence.

Similar shifting of load upon the earth's surface occurs in many regions where erosion is in rapid progress, notably in the Sierra Nevada region on the Pacific coast, where the slopes are exceedingly steep and the streams carry heavy loads of sediment to the ocean. Probably this has been an important factor in the recent earthquake in California.

Doubtless to this readjustment of the earth's load in the past are due, in part, many of the breaks that occur in rocks of all geologic ages, although contraction has been the principal cause of the larger crustal disturbances. These breaks are termed "faults," and their widespread occurrence indicates the wide distribution of earth-movements. To what extent these were accompanied by earthquakes cannot, of course, be known, but it is reasonable to suppose that many of them were in part, at least, so sudden as to have occasioned severe shocks. In nearly every section of the country can be seen such displacements, which may have produced shocks far greater than that recently experienced in California. One is shown in the illustration on page 707.

Most fractures of the earth's crust which have caused earthquakes appear at the surface as more or less nearly vertical breaks with a drop of several inches or feet on one side. The earthquake in Owens Valley, California, in 1872, exhibited several breaks in which the land on one side sank twenty feet, leaving a vertical cliff that height on the other side of the fracture. In some of the older faults in the Appalachians and elsewhere portions of the earth's crust have been lifted and overthrust for a distance of several miles, but, while such occurrences doubtless caused great earthquakes, probably much of their movement was very gradual.

The great shattering effect of an earthquake is not due to the drop, but to the resistance along the plane of the fault or break, which develops a series of strong, rapid vibrations. In the case of the Charleston earthquake, these vibrations were found to have a speed of sixteen

thousand feet a second. While the amount of up-and-down motion in these vibrations is small, yet they are so intense that they are transmitted to great distances, though usually losing much of their severity in a few miles. The vibrations from the Charleston earthquake were strongly felt from Maine to Florida, and as far west as Iowa, and, as in the case of all great seismic disturbances, were perceptible all around the world.

Although the earthquake shocks are transmitted to a great distance along the surface of the earth's crust, they are not deep-seated, and ten or fifteen miles is believed to be the maximum average depth. This is owing to rigidity due to the rapid increase of pressure underground. The disruptive effects are not entirely superficial, as often the courses of underground waters are changed, as well as those of surface streams. The starting-point of the seismic vibration was determined with care in the case of the Charleston earthquake and found to be twelve miles deep. This calculation was made by studying the mechanical effects of the disturbance on a great variety of thrown, shattered, and twisted objects. By this means the line of movement in each case was retraced, and these, subject to certain modifications, converge to a point or plane regarded as the source.

There undoubtedly is some connection between earthquakes and volcanic disturbances, for when there are great explosions with large extrusions of lava and other matter there is often great disturbance in the vicinity, and very severe earthquakes result. In fact, the most frequent earthquakes to-day are in volcanic regions. As to the relation between volcanic disturbances in one part of the world and earthquakes in another, the evidence is somewhat conflicting. Yet it is a notable fact that the earthquake in the Mississippi Valley, in 1811-12, ceased when the volcano of St. Vincent, in the West Indies, broke out, and there is perhaps a suggestive coincidence between the eruption of Vesuvius and the earthquake in San Francisco.

The tidal disturbances that frequently accompany earthquakes may be due to distinct seismic outbreaks on the floor of the ocean, but often are simply the reaction against vibrations received from the shore. This rebounding energy frequently brings to the shore a tidal wave half a hundred feet high, which washes over the coast and adds to the damage of the shock. Such a catastrophe was popularly feared in connection with San Francisco, but with little reason, as the Golden Gate and the heights of Golden Gate Park would have diminished or repelled a large-sized tidal wave.

WHAT HAPPENED TO STANFORD UNIVERSITY.



Photograph by C. C. Pierce & Co., Los Angeles.

THE MEMORIAL ARCH AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE.

PALO ALTO, the seat of Stanford University, about thirty miles south of San Francisco, is only five miles from the famous Portolá

"fault." It is to frictions along the line of this old fault that President Jordan, of Stanford, ascribes the earthquake shock of April 18, from which Palo Alto and the university suffered far more seriously than did the great city on the bay to the northward. Several of the university buildings were completely wrecked. The library building, in course of construction, lost its stone and brick walls from the swaying of the great dome and its steel supports, which remained themselves unharmed. The memorial arch, which was of brick reinforced with steel and faced with stone, was split almost to the base. The spire of the memorial church fell, together with the front of the building, carrying the great Mosaic, "The Sermon on the Mount." The new gymnasium, of brick faced with stone, was practically ruined, as were parts of the art museum, which were made of brick faced with cement. The buildings in both inner and outer quadrangles were only slightly injured. All told, the loss to the university is estimated by President Jordan at between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. The working buildings will be promptly restored to a condition of usefulness. After that the rebuilding of the other structures will proceed more slowly.



Photograph by C. C. Pierce & Co., Los Angeles.

THE LIBRARY OF THE LELAND STANFORD UNIVERSITY AS IT SURVIVED THE SHOCK.

SAN FRANCISCO'S DISASTER,—A CHRONICLE.

BY SAMUEL E. MOFFETT.

[So much has been written in the newspapers about the San Francisco disaster that many readers have become confused and do not know in any accurate or precise way what really happened. Mr. Moffett, at our request, has undertaken to give a clear narration of the disastrous earthquake that visited California on April 18, and of the far more disastrous fire that followed the earthquake at San Francisco.—THE EDITOR.]

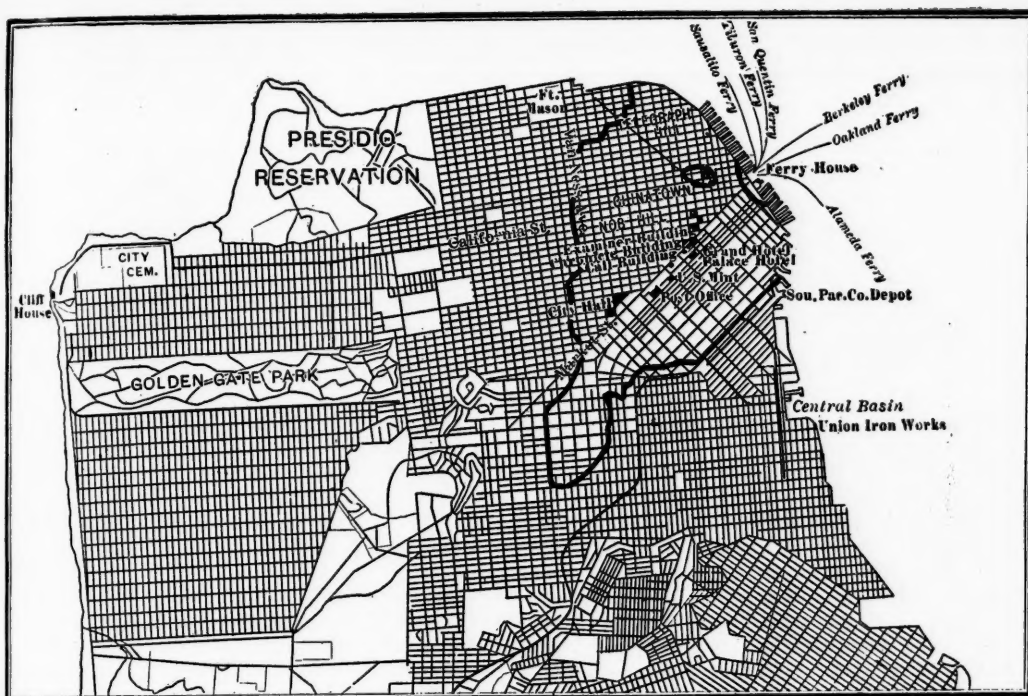
AT from thirteen to sixteen minutes past 5 in the morning of April 18 the central coast region of California was visited by a destructive earthquake, felt in its severity from the neighborhood of Eureka in the north to that of Salinas in the south, a distance of about four hundred miles, and perceptible to scientific instruments all over the world. The effects of the shock alone would have been enough to constitute a memorable disaster, but they were entirely overshadowed by the fire that followed in San Francisco and displaced that of Chicago from its rank as the greatest of modern conflagrations.

The earthquake in San Francisco brought down a number of flimsy wooden dwellings occupied by workmen in the poor quarter south of Market Street, wrecked old brick business buildings, shook the great, graft-built City Hall into ruins, rattled down chimneys in all parts of the city, and drove practically the entire population upon the streets and squares. In this first onset of the disaster some hundreds of persons were buried in the wreckage. Had the trouble stopped here the damage might have reached ten million dollars, but the progress of San Francisco would hardly have been checked. But the earthquake broke gas-pipes and short-circuited electric wires all through the lower part of the city. Immediately fires burst out in various directions. At first this caused little alarm. San Francisco had one of the most efficient fire departments in the world,—one that thought nothing of confining a blaze to the building in which it started in the very middle of a wooden block. The firemen were on hand at once, but when they attached their hose to the hydrants no water came. The water-mains, many of them old and imperfectly laid, had burst, and the fighters were without ammunition in the face of the enemy. To make its disadvantages complete, the fire brigade was without a head, for its chief had been mortally wounded in bed by a falling cupola in the first moment of the earthquake and died four days later without even having learned that there had been a fire.

Meanwhile, General Funston, in command of

the federal troops at the Presidio, had felt the shocks and seen the scattered bursts of smoke, and he knew that his forces would be needed. The telephone lines were broken, but he ordered out his men and sent them into the city on his own responsibility to help in fighting the fire and keeping order.

In the absence of water, the only weapon left was dynamite. The soldiers and firemen blew up building after building, but the flames seized upon the wreckage or leaped over and passed on. The scattered fires combined into a conflagration. At first the destruction had been confined principally to the low-lying region south of Market Street, but it soon spread north through the business section, out to the Mission, and into the Hayes Valley district, filled with dwellings of moderate cost. It enveloped the shopping, hotel, and amusement centers, compelling the evacuation of the Palace and St. Francis hotels and the newspaper offices, all of which were soon swept clean of everything combustible. The fire raged all that day and night and the next day, wiping out Chinatown,—the greatest Chinese settlement in America,—licking up the palaces of Nob Hill, destroying banks, mercantile establishments, theaters, schools, and churches, and making a desert of practically everything known to the world as San Francisco. There was still standing a residence section in the Western Addition, but its destruction seemed to be only a matter of a few hours. To save it, it was resolved to make a last stand at Van Ness Avenue, the widest street in the city. Here all the remaining resources were collected,—all the explosives, and even a battery of guns. It was found possible at this point to secure two streams of water. Between the avenue and the fire a line of mansions three-quarters of a mile long was raked with artillery and blown up with dynamite and barrels of powder. This served as a glacis in front of the street which was to be the final line of defense. The fight here was desperate. The fire flanked the line at both ends, leaping the cleared space on the north and burning the five blocks bordering the western side of Van Ness Avenue, from Sutter to Clay, and coming



From the *Independent*.

MAP OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

(The portion within the heavy black line, with small and unimportant exceptions, was destroyed by the fire. Practically all of the plotted sections outside of this line are thinly populated or unbuilt.)

from the Mission and up Market at the other end as far as Octavia. But the center held for the seven blocks from Golden Gate Avenue to Sutter, and with the help of an opportune change of wind the tongues of flame at the ends were turned back. By the night of the 19th the fire was under control. It dealt one last blow, however, by turning with the change of wind and wiping out most of the poor homes on the slopes of Telegraph Hill, which it had missed on its first advance. The whole region destroyed extended about three miles in extreme length and two miles in extreme width, covering an area of four square miles. It included all the business and almost all the thickly settled residential portions of the city. Practically everything that was left was a region of large manufactories and sugar refineries in the south and a fringe of dwellings on the north and west.

In the very heart of the burned district the Mint stood unscathed, with its vast accumulations of treasure. Fifty-one employees and ten soldiers had stayed in it, fought the hurricane of flame that beat upon them for seven hours, and won, by grace of thick walls, an independent water-supply from an artesian well, and their own indomitable wills. The Government was unusually fortunate, for the Appraisers'

Building, solid as a sarcophagus, was also saved, and the fine new post-office was not hopelessly damaged.

A little island of immigrants' houses on the slope of Telegraph Hill was saved by a baptism of Italian wine, and a narrow strip along the waterfront, including the invaluable ferry building, was preserved by the exertions of the fireboats and of a gallant company of sailors and marines. Had the ferry building gone, the misery and loss of life following the disaster would have been multiplied beyond computation. Except for the crippled railroad running south to San José, this was the only entrance to and exit from San Francisco. Here all the ferries to Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, Sausalito, and Tiburon converged. Through this gigantic funnel poured the streams of fugitives escaping from the ruined city and of helpers and provisions coming in. Here was one of the busiest street-car junctions in the world. If the circulation at this point had been stopped humanity would have had to turn away its eyes from the scenes that would have followed in San Francisco. But it was not stopped. The great steel building stood, and even the matchless State collection of minerals stored in it was unharmed.

While the fire was advancing there went be-

fore it a city in flight—a city reduced to its primitive elements. First streaming from their houses into the nearer squares, with trunks, bird-cages, sewing-machines, or whatever other treasures they valued most, then driven on from these places and trudging westward, like a retreating army, leaving their incumbrances scattered along the roadside, the whole population,—cripples, invalids, children, and all,—flowed toward Golden Gate Park and the Presidio, except that portion which had been able to make its escape in the other direction by the ferries. At first there was acute distress for lack of water. People fought for a taste of a muddy jet from a broken pipe in the middle of a street. But the authorities got the situation in hand with wonderful celerity, and soon the absolute physical necessities of the population were provided for.

On the morning of the disaster, Mayor Schmitz issued a proclamation announcing that the federal troops and the regular and special police officers were authorized to kill all persons found engaged in looting or in the commission of any other crime. The ensuing month was the most peaceful and innocent San Francisco had ever known. The city was run on a strictly paternal basis. Everybody lived on free food, which was given out, one ration at a time, to the bread lines. The old American rule that everybody can do as he will with his own was abolished, and people had to do as the sentry told them. They had to cook in the streets; they were not allowed to have lights in their houses; they had to follow rigid sanitary regulations; they could not open their own safes until the authorities gave permission. The cheerfulness with which they submitted to these necessary restrictions was the wonder of the time.

San Francisco was not the only sufferer. Her experiences were repeated on a smaller scale in Santa Rosa, the pretty county seat of Sonoma County, where a district six blocks long and four blocks wide in the center of the business section was reduced to ruins, by earthquake and fire, and probably a hundred lives were lost. The business center of San José was wrecked, and much of the residence portion destroyed. At Stanford University, the higher buildings of the outer quadrangle were badly damaged, the beautiful memorial church was completely wrecked, the unfinished library was practically destroyed, the new gymnasium was ruined, and the memorial arch split apart. There was great destruction at Salinas, Napa, Hollister, Redwood City, Santa Cruz, Fort Bregg, and many other places. By a curious chance, Oakland, Berkeley, and Alameda, just across the bay from San Francisco, were very little damaged.

The loss of life in San Francisco will never be exactly known, but it is estimated to have reached a thousand. At least a quarter of a million people were rendered homeless. The loss of property could hardly have been less than \$300,000,000, on which the insurance will not much exceed \$100,000,000. The Insurance Department of New York called upon all the companies doing business in that State to furnish a careful estimate of their losses in all the places in California affected by the disaster. These returns showed the following results:

	Surplus.	Estimated losses.
Thirty-six New York companies.....	\$69,691,946	\$18,944,000
Fifty-three other American companies.....	102,337,096	44,827,499
Thirty-one foreign companies in United States.....	36,125,436	49,670,096
Total.....	\$206,154,478	\$113,441,591

It was believed that the losses of companies not included in this list would not exceed \$5,000,000. Only three American companies had losses exceeding their surpluses, and only one, the Traders', of Chicago, had failed. The losses of twenty-one foreign companies exceeded their surpluses in the United States, but it was expected that the greater part of these would be paid by the home offices, leaving the American assets untouched.

Among the irreparable losses in San Francisco were those of several great libraries, the collections of the California Academy of Sciences, and many famous works of art. Fortunately, the unique and absolutely irreplaceable Bancroft library was saved, as were some one hundred and twenty-five thousand volumes of the Sutro library.

The first news of the disaster touched an unprecedented spring of sympathy throughout the world. Contributions flowed from everywhere in such unheard-of volume that the President announced that it would be unnecessary to accept the gifts pressed upon him by foreign countries. As the needs grew, however, the people of San Francisco decided that they would take offerings from any part of the world, and the President sanctioned this unofficially, Secretary Taft setting the example by accepting, as president of the American Red Cross, a contribution of \$50,000 from Japan. Twenty-two hundred carloads of provisions had reached Oakland by the 1st of May, and the proceeds of the various national subscriptions had exceeded twenty million dollars, including \$2,500,000 contributed by Congress in the form of army supplies.

FIRE INSURANCE LESSONS FROM SAN FRANCISCO'S EXPERIENCE.

BY LOUIS WINDMÜLLER.

OF the calamities that recently befell and almost annihilated our Queen City on the Pacific coast, the circumstances of the earthquake have been fully discussed, but the consequences of the disastrous fire only begin to be realized.

Liberal donations from all quarters of the globe will alleviate, temporarily, the existing misery, but it may take years of toil to restore the three hundred millions of property annihilated in three days. About one-half of this sum being covered by insurance, the questions as to what extent the companies are responsible and how the losses will be adjusted are of momentous importance. The prevailing uncertainty does not add to the gayety of the situation.

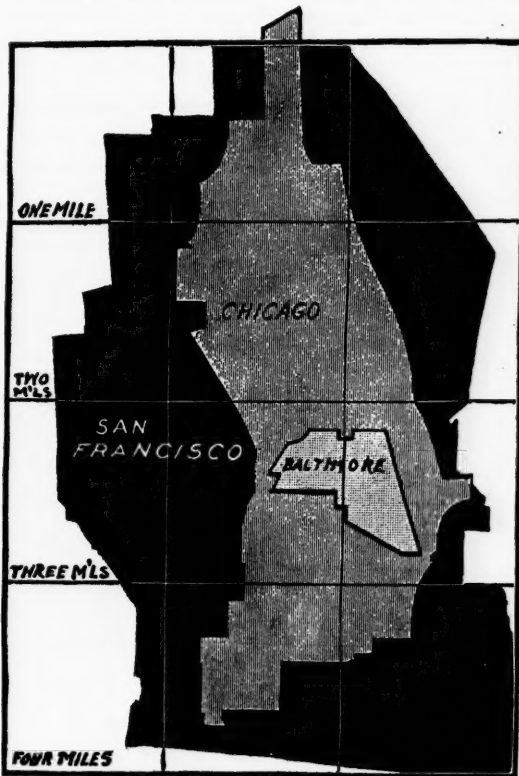
A great part of the losses by the Chicago fire, in 1871, were not paid because some seventy fire companies were compelled to fail. The country is more prosperous now, but the obligations of the underwriters are larger, and the proportion of defaults can be no less. Five companies have reinsured their risks; it is believed that the liabilities of about thirty more exceed their assets.

The Traders' Company, established in Chicago in 1872 with \$500,000 capital, and having a threefold surplus, or two millions of assets, considered among Western insurers one of the strongest, has been forced into liquidation. Because an assessment was deemed necessary to secure owners of San Francisco policies for more than three millions, the stockholders abandoned their shares in this well-established business. They declined to run any more chances; through their assignees they hope to make a more favorable settlement with holders of their policies than they could have effected by direct negotiation. It was reported that the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company of California, with one million capital and two millions surplus, had followed this example. Other companies whose pledges in San Francisco are larger than their combined capital and surplus may take the same course.

On the other hand, the stanch old Hartford Company, established in 1810 with a capital of one and a quarter millions, and a surplus of more than five millions, which enjoyed the reputation of being the best of all American companies, is collecting from its stockholders three and three-quarter millions to safeguard policies for about six millions written on the coast.

Stockholders in this and other corporations who emulate the Hartford example will be rewarded for their pluck if the directors succeed, by subsequent gains, in recovering their present losses. But if they should fail, both stock and policy holders have a right to inquire to what extent the company was liable for the damage which may now be paid with the consent of the directors.

The policies are all written to secure the holders against loss by fire only. When a building had suffered by the earthquake before it was burned it will be difficult, under the terms of such policies, to determine their liability. A year ago, the New York Court of Appeals decided that underwriters were not liable for loss by fire caused by the fall of a burning range in a collapsing structure. Almost all the houses



From the Indianapolis News.

AMERICA'S GREAT FIRES COMPARED.

built of stone, iron, and steel which formed the business district and represent in value nine-tenths of the entire loss in San Francisco suffered by the earthquake before they were burned. The problem on whom to fasten the responsibility for these losses is most difficult.

English companies deny their liability for the loss of buildings which the authorities demolished to prevent the flames from spreading. The validity of such claims will be disputed where necessity for the destruction cannot be demonstrated, especially where owners had entered a protest against the demolition of their property.

Many dwellings were robbed of household goods, and many stores of merchandise, after they had been abandoned. It will be as difficult to hold the underwriters liable for these as it is to hold them for some other losses that present equally knotty questions.

Probably the best policy to pursue will be for the underwriters to offer and for the losers to accept such fair compromises as the circumstances in each case seem to justify. Prompt settlements will give to both parties an early opportunity to consider means to recoup their losses, without being hampered by the consideration of annoying controversies.

No water was available to quench the flames; the earthquake had destroyed the pipes in which a private corporation brought it from the Pillaritos Creek and Crystal Springs Lake, thirty miles distant. If underground, flexible conduits had carried salt water across the city from the bay to the ocean, a distance of only six miles, and if high-pressure pumps at all congested street-corners had furnished the firemen with enough salt water running through such canals, the fire could have been promptly subdued.

Underwriters appear to have a prejudice against briny water on account of the greater damage it would do to merchandise. While such water need not be resorted to until urgent necessity compels, it should be readily available in emergency cases to save property from ruin.

The Continental Asphalt Paving Company has recently concluded a contract with the city of New York to build a new system of water-pipes, with a pressure of three hundred pounds per inch, for the exclusive use of firemen. It will have two stations which, in cases of need, will admit salt water into these pipes at the foot of West Eleventh Street and at James Slip. If the experiment is successful, the expense is justified by the value of merchandise, amounting to many millions, which is stored within the limits

of this territory.* Every city with the advantage of an extended water-front could diminish the existing danger of conflagrations by providing a similar improvement.

Fire policies for an aggregate sum of almost forty billions were in force in this country last year. The recent experience will lead to increased caution; underwriters will discriminate with more severity between the risks they take, and make more serious efforts to protect those they have taken against loss. Insurers will naturally prefer policies of the companies which have large capital and an ample surplus; from their number they will select the most conservative, which avoid taking risks beyond reasonable limits in any one locality.

The profits made by the underwriters on their fire risks are small when compared with the profits which the solvent companies have made by their investments. Unless premiums be increased, the next conflagration may lead to a curtailment of the capital which is now available for this business. The entire assets of all underwriters who are engaged in it do not amount to 2 per cent. of the risk they assume. It is already difficult to effect reliable insurance which borrowers and lenders need, and which those who belong to neither class require, so that they may enjoy the possession of their little property; it will be next to impossible to get it when the capital impaired by this catastrophe shall be further encroached upon.

The *Spectator* reports these results of the largest conflagrations within forty years:

1866, in Portland, with a property loss of 10 millions.
1871, in Chicago, with a property loss of 168 millions.
1872, in Boston, with a property loss of 75 millions.
1891, in Jacksonville, with a property loss of 11 millions.
1904, in Baltimore, with a property loss of 50 millions.

With Baltimore alone excepted, a majority of the destroyed buildings in these places were constructed of timber, which, when the cities were first established, was cheap and readily obtainable.

San Francisco contained some fifty thousand frame structures, comprising 90 per cent. of its buildings all told. The underwriters were aware of this fact, but they relied on vigilant fire-fighters and labored under the delusion that California cedarwood, so largely used in construction, was indestructible. When the earth-

* The city of New York has appropriated five millions for this improvement. An appropriation of \$150,000 made previous to the conflagration for a salt-water reservoir on the hills in the rear of the city of San Francisco would have saved part of the loss if this inexpensive improvement had been actually completed.

quake shook the houses and their chimneys toppled over, sparks ignited them, and the heat radiated from redwood was more intense than any other. The flames, nursed by escaping gas and fanned by fresh breezes, spread over twenty-five hundred acres of the town and destroyed some thirty thousand houses. In the reconstruction of the city the use of wood should be, as much as possible, discarded for dwellings or any other buildings. In Japan, where losses, when compared with the number of earthquakes, are small, the dwellings are low structures placed upon stony ground; their thin but well-cemented walls are covered with light roofs. For business and industrial purposes, concreted steel frames proved to be elastic enough to withstand the earthquake, and the best of them turned out to be as fireproof in San Francisco as they had been in Baltimore. When rebuilt, they should be constructed under the surveillance of the authorities, but their height should not much exceed the width of the street.

San Francisco will rise, like Chicago, from its ashes, a city more prosperous, more beautiful, than ever. Palaces on Nob Hill may be abandoned by their millionaire tenants; the Chinese have been compelled to quit their slope of Telegraph Hill; but the true descendants of the sturdy colonists of 1849 will remain. They are

imbued with the buoyant spirit of their ancestors and the ardent love for their homes on the Golden Gate.

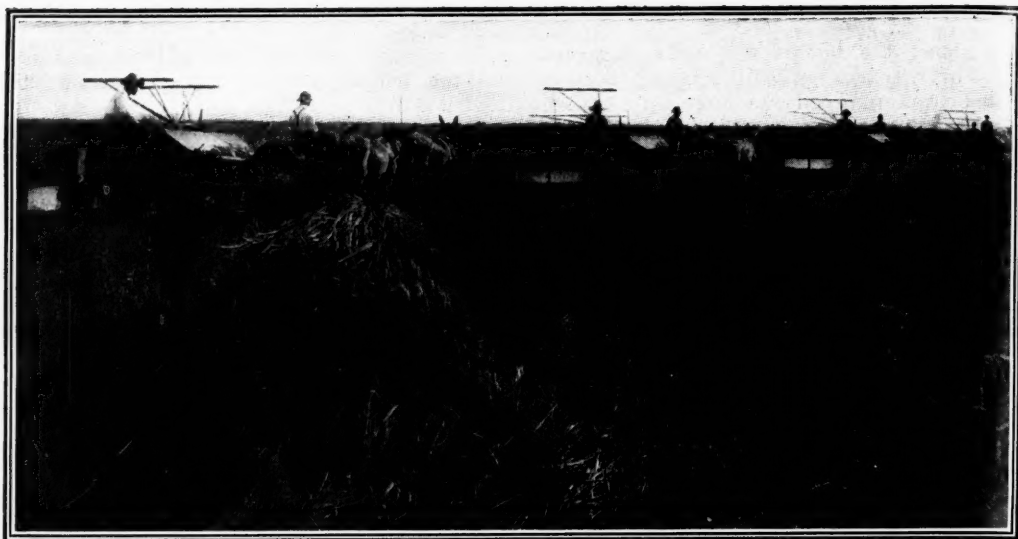
Whenever cities of the old world, like London in 1666, Hamburg in 1842, have been destroyed, the calamity has proved a blessing in disguise. In better houses, built on wider streets, their merchants soon began to prosper. Like the cities of our own country which met with a similar fate, those older cities grew in wealth and importance far beyond their former flourishing condition.

A builder in Chicago whom the writer knew saved from the fire of 1871, when it began, his horse and buggy. After first using it to bring wife and child into safety, he turned his back on the blazing town and drove all night over the prairie to the place in Michigan where he had been in the habit of getting his supplies, and to which news of the conflagration had not spread. Contracting for all the brick he could get, he not only recouped his losses, but much more.

The Californian unites with the energy characteristic of all Americans the venturesome courage that enabled the sturdy pathfinders to reclaim from the ancient wilderness his present paradise. It was this spirit that dictated the following dispatch from the coast by one of the largest sufferers: "All is gone but courage."



"WE WILL RESTORE THE CHIEF PORT OF THE PACIFIC."—Mayor Schmitz.
From the *News* (Detroit).



A ROW OF THE HARVESTERS THAT HAVE HELPED TO REVOLUTIONIZE AMERICAN RICE-GROWING.

(Photograph taken in Louisiana for the Department of Agriculture.)

THE REVOLUTION IN RICE FARMING.

BY ROBERT S. LANIER.

SOON the last of the great cereals may be struck off Uncle Sam's import list and writ large on the export side. This statement is well pointed by the recent agricultural *coup* of A. P. Borden, a resident of Pierce, in the southern Texas prairie.

Mr. Borden was a good cattle man, had been a ranch foreman, and in 1900 was manager of the extensive Pierce Estate. There were thousands and thousands of acres of it, along where the lower Colorado River debouches into its great Gulf-lagoon; and as pasture land it was worth as much as two dollars an acre.

But Mr. Borden had heard that over in Louisiana, on just such low-lying coastal plains, with no better fresh-water irrigation facilities than his, they were making money by raising *rice* with up-to-date implements. The soil, too, was similar,—a clay loam, or a sand loam underlaid with clay. One day he journeyed to see Dr. S. A. Knapp, president of the Rice Association, at Lake Charles, La., and came away with a government bulletin on rice-culture, together with some sacks of short, fat-kerneled seed that Dr. Knapp had just brought back from the island of Kiushiu, in Japan. He also ordered a lot of machinery looking pretty much like wheat machinery. That spring he put 160 acres into rice in Matagorda County, which borders on the Gulf.

Nobody that far west in Texas knew anything about rice—nobody west of the counties bordering on Louisiana, 150 miles away, where some 8,000 acres had already received the new gospel. With no trained labor, the amateur's cultivating and irrigating proved full of mishaps. To crown all, the Galveston storm blew along and flattened out his crop just as it was ripening.

The "Kiushiu" seed, however, had been born and bred in storms, out on the tempest-ridden little Japanese island, and the grain mostly righted. So when the harvest was over, in October, Borden found that the quarter-section had cost him, after all, only about \$15 an acre to work; and his crop averaged 17 barrels of rice an acre, which he sold for \$5 a barrel,—\$85 an acre!

Mr. Borden was soon a rich man. The next fall he sold 100,000 acres of land to embryo rice planters at from \$5 to \$20 an acre, and rented a lot more. By 1904, 230,500 acres along the coast rivers of Texas had been planted to rice. The boom was on.

ENORMOUS ACREAGE SUITABLE FOR RICE.

The moral here is not merely sectional. West of Texas, it is true, the air is too arid for such a moisture-loving crop; north of the Ohio River, too cold. But in level river lowlands from Illinois to Louisiana, from New York State to Flor-

ida, there are 21,000,000 acres possessing clay-bottomed soil and fresh-water flooding facilities which make them better suited to rice than to any other crop. The Gulf coast prairie strip alone, running about 540 miles from St. Mary's Parish, in Louisiana, to Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, and about 60 miles wide, offers 3,000,000 available acres,—enough to grow six times our national consumption.

During the ten years ending with 1902 we produced less than half enough rice for our own use, and had to import about one hundred and seventy million pounds a year, worth about three million dollars, with a duty of two cents a pound. All the other great cereals—wheat, corn, oats, rye, and barley—we export to the tune of about twenty-five billion pounds a year. And now the way is clear to complete the list by adding the most widely distributed of all cereals, largely purchased by every European country but Italy,—the principal food of half the world.

Rice is more than a vegetable,—it is a staple. The South has known this for a couple of hundred years, and the United States at large is beginning to appreciate its value. It is wonderfully nourishing, when eaten in combinations which supply its deficiency in nitrogen and fat. Peas, beans, any leguminous plants, are excellent for this purpose. In China, where rice is the main staple, it is thus supplemented by products of the soy bean—sauce, cheese, etc. This forms a much cheaper complete ration than wheat and meat. The Japanese "army biscuit" (the sole ration, with dried fish) contains one-fourth rice and three-fourths wheat. Indeed, 100 pounds of cleaned rice contains 87.7 pounds of nourishment, half a pound more than the same quantity of wheat. Boiled rice is said to be digestible in one hour.

Several by-products are valuable,—the hulls make good fertilizer, increasing the porosity of the soil, and the flour resulting from the polishing process is excellent stock food, containing 11.95 per cent. of protein.

THE RICE PIONEERS OF LOUISIANA.

The key to our changed situation as producers of this world-food lies in the mechanizing of American rice-culture. It has been developed during the past twenty-odd years, down in the swampy land of Evangeline's exile, where agricultural sweat and science have taught the peaceful Acadians some new tricks.

In 1884, a small band of farmers from the wheat fields of the Northwest emigrated to the Louisiana Gulf coast prairie. They found the pastoral Cajuns growing some rice for family use by leisurely Oriental hand methods, in low

spots where standing water reduced irrigation to its simplest terms.

But the prairie, although sometimes swampy, averaged from five to fifty feet above sea-level, and could quickly be drained dry enough to hold up teams. Also, the rich drift soil lay level,—so level that single fields ran up to eighty acres as flat as your hand. If these could be planted to rice, figured the Northerners, they could be flooded evenly to bring about a uniformly ripening crop, and would also afford a wide sweep for gang plows, harvesters, and the like.

Now, the settlers had seen labor-saving implements make wheat fortunes in the Dakotas and California. Why could not they themselves make these Gulf prairies blossom with rice at a profit? Accordingly, they brought on the wheat machinery they were used to, they adapted it to the new crop, they worked out irrigation methods, and with government help found the best seed varieties.

Here is one result of their labors: Before the Civil War, South Carolina produced about three-fourths of our home rice; North Carolina and Georgia most of the rest. To-day, it is Louisiana and Texas that produce three-fourths of the whole.

However, the greatest result is that, for the first time in history, a labor-saving method of rice-production has been demonstrated. The American farmer, although he pays a higher price for labor than any rice-grower in the world, may eventually find himself in control of the world's markets. The patient Chinaman with his mud rake and his twenty-five-dollars-a-year profit, the Punjab ryot's women wielding their slow hand-sickles, the toiling fellah of the Nile Delta, the Japanese mattocking his plot, too tiny for a plow to turn,—all will be undersold by the progressive American driving his four-mule twine-binder to his power-cultivated fields, past the steam plant where a battery of clanking pumps, impelled by eight hundred horse-power, has sucked up to his growing crop its seventy-day bath of vital, fresh river water.

TROUBLE WITH THE BINDER.

Troubles a-plenty beset the adopted Louisiana farmers while they worked out the salvation of their new crop. They readily adapted most of the wheat power machinery,—gang plow, disk harrow, horse-drill, broadcast seeder, steam-thresher. But the unwieldy twine-binder balked. Its smooth wheels wouldn't grip the slippery soil, and even after they perfected a system of cleats to hold it firmer more serious obstacles delayed the binder for a couple of years.

At last a crop was successfully handled by the machines. A carload of machinery was or-

dered, and a campaign for colonists begun. Demonstrations and speeches were made at every little stopping-place of the new railroad. But here tremendous ridicule and alarm arose. The best people of Louisiana had always considered these out-of-the-way swamps and pastures as absolutely worthless. A State Senator denounced the agricultural scientist in charge for enticing farmers to a wilderness where they would certainly starve to death!

Persistence developed the country, however. Land previously valued at 12½ to 50 cents an acre rose to from \$30 to \$50 an acre. In 1885 there were no rice mills west of New Orleans; to-day there are sixty, nearly sufficient for the entire local crop. The prairie village at Crowley, La., headquarters of the Rice Association, grew to be a town of seven thousand population, containing ten rice mills.

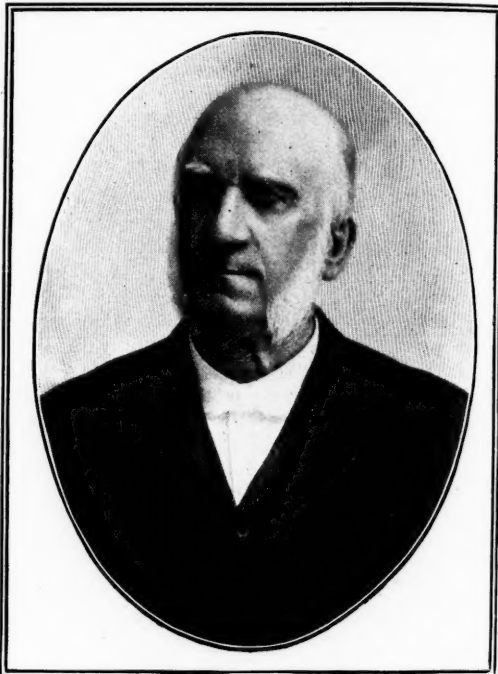
Too much haste accompanied the early successes, and drought brought disaster. For the first eight years "natural" irrigation was relied on, from the water of streams intersecting fields around which rough levees had been thrown up. Drainage and shocking, also, were carelessly watched. When dry years came, the creeks sank, the open storage reservoirs emptied by evaporation, and many of the fortunes so quickly made received a hard setback.

Out of their failures, however, the rice-growers wrought success by developing a model system of canal irrigation. With plows and graders they diked up walls for broad canals along the low ridges of the prairie country. These were fed by steam pumping stations on the banks of the large, steady-flowing rivers. From each canal, side gates let down the water upon the fields at will, and "laterals" are run to distant farms. The Crowley canal, built about 1894, is thirty-five feet wide and eight miles long. By 1899, there were four hundred miles of these canals in the four southwest parishes of Louisiana. (Natural flowing wells also helped to solve the water problem.) By these means water can be kept on the rice about seventy days,—from the time the plants are from six to ten inches high until the grain is "in the milk."

HOW FASHION RULES THE PRICE OF RICE.

Next the rice pioneers stumbled up on *fashion*. Perfect "head rice" (consisting wholly of unbroken kernels) sells for about six cents a pound. If it breaks in milling, it loses nothing in food value, but it sinks in price about two cents a pound, being less esteemed for table use. But Honduras rice, the variety which had yielded best under the machine methods, could not be shocked and stacked as carefully by machine as by

the old hand curing, and it did not "mill" more than 40 per cent.,—that is to say, it was seldom possible to secure more than two-fifths of perfect grains from a bushel of the "paddy" (rough rice from the harvester) after it had been hulled



DR. S. A. KNAPP, THE GOVERNMENT RICE EXPERT.

by the swiftly turning millstones, skinned by the pounding of four-hundredweight pestles, fanned free from chaff and screened free from breakings, and finally polished in a double revolving cylinder lined with soft moosehide or sheepskin. If the Louisiana planters could only get a variety that would mill about 80 per cent. of head rice, they could eliminate breakage costing them a couple of million dollars every year.

Realizing what the success of this experiment meant to American farming, the Secretary of Agriculture took a hand. In September, 1898, Dr. Knapp, the rice expert previously mentioned, was commissioned an "agricultural explorer" to visit the Far East and get just the rice that was needed. He returned in the spring of 1899 with ten tons of the Kiushiu seed that figured in Borden's achievement.

This Kiushiu proved admirable for the Louisiana soil. It required less water than the Honduras, and produced about 25 per cent. more per acre. Best news of all, it milled from 75 to 95 per cent. of head rice, and so aided materially

in the rapid development of the industry. In 1899, the rice acreage of Louisiana and Texas was 290,000; in 1904, it was 610,000.

Credit for constructing the first large canal plant must be given to the Abbott brothers, at whose farm near the Bayou Plaquemine the original experiments were made.

LESSONS TO BE LEARNED.

So ends for the present an inspiring epic of the soil. The rice planters of the Gulf coast are now well on their feet. Of course, lessons have still to be learned. The farmers do not in general appreciate the importance of properly preparing the seed-bed, of exact irrigation, and of seed-selection for purity (keeping out the pernicious "red rice") and for vitality (fifty heads to a "shoot" could be obtained, whereas there are now only from five to seven). "Riparian rights" become complicated in a dry season, when everybody wants water at once; in fact, the future of this or any rice land is measured not so much by acreage as by fresh-water supply. Present also are the usual single-crop dangers; for diversification, truck and sugar corn ought to be planted on the unirrigable uplands.

Along such intensive lines, Dr. Knapp is prominent in a vigorous crusade. Besides his twenty-odd years of familiarity with the local problem, following his presidency of the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, he has aided the Department of Agriculture in many experiments, and is now in charge of the government rice correspondence from all over the world. At his instance, the Bureau of Plant Industry is working at the rice disease, a cause of some trouble. Irrigation has been exhaustively studied by the irrigation experts, Frank Bond and George H. Keeney. With the continued light of science bearing on the work, there is good prospect for further solution of the problems discussed in the excellent government bulletins.*

What a handicap hand methods for rice are, as compared with machine, appears from the diminished industry in South Carolina. The tidal deltas of the Palmetto State, although they raise the finest rice in America (the "gold-seed," which sells as high as any in the world), are yet too yielding of soil to support the heavier machinery, such as the binder. And so the South Carolinian finds himself obliged to hire several hundred field hands with sickles to do the work

which his Louisiana rival accomplishes with a few big buzzing harvesters, each accompanied only by two men and a four-mule team. Negro labor, too, is often unreliable. When the South Carolina planter sees his rice barely commencing to yellow, and therefore ready to cut, he may find that the supremely irresponsible darkies of the neighborhood have worked all they want to work for that week and are profoundly uninterested in his offer of two dollars a "task" (half-acre) for harvesters. When he finally gets his crop in, the entire head may be ripe; this means thousands of dollars lost by the shelling-out in handling, and the depreciation of both straw and grain.

Down on the Gulf coast, one farmer, one helper, and good teams can prepare and plant to rice two hundred or three hundred acres!

In general, rice can be profitably grown by the new methods wherever there is land so level that large single fields can be uniformly flooded by fresh water, and possessing enough clay, either in soil or subsoil, to hold water and quickly to drain the fields dry enough for the support of heavy teams.

Brackish water will do, but salt is destructive; on such slow-flowing rivers as those tributary to Chesapeake Bay heavy embankments would be necessary to keep out the salt tides. (During the dry season of 1901 so much water was pumped out of the Louisiana bayous that they fell below Gulf-level; the salt water rushed inland, was pumped upon the fields, and ruined thousands of dollars' worth of rice.) Medium loams, with about 50 per cent. of clay, are best. Peat, sand, and decayed vegetation have proved failures. Inland marshes have been put into rice, although cold freshet water injures the growing grain.

Good rice districts are abundant along the coast rivers of eastern Louisiana, Florida, and the Atlantic coast lowlands up to New York State; in Arkansas; in favored portions of Illinois; and, in short, wherever rich wheat land can be properly flooded and drained.

By very conservative estimates, a \$400,000,000 crop could be raised on the 21,000,000 acres estimated to be available for rice. This would make it our fifth crop in value.

The 1905 corn crop was.....	\$1,200,000,000
The 1905 hay crop was.....	600,000,000
The 1905 cotton crop was.....	575,000,000
The 1905 wheat crop was.....	525,000,000

Since most of this \$400,000,000 crop would be sent abroad, it would add nearly one-half to the value of our exported domestic farm products, which amounted to \$827,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1905.

* "Rice Culture in the United States," Farmer's Bulletin No. 110; "The Present Status of Rice Culture in the United States," Bulletin No. 22, Division of Botany; "Recent Foreign Explorations," Bulletin No. 35, Bureau of Plant Industry; "Irrigation of Rice in the United States," Experiment Station Bulletin No. 113. These will be sent on application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



SOME OF THE PROMINENT PERIODICALS OF CANADA.

WHAT THE PEOPLE READ IN CANADA.

IT is the bitter and unceasing complaint of Canadian publishers that the people of the Dominion will persist in reading American newspapers and periodicals, the latter especially, to the disregard of the local publications. The Canadian Press Association, which speaks for fifteen hundred papers issued throughout the federation, has been actively agitating for amendments to the postal schedule which will render more difficult the entry of American and more easy the disposal of local and British weeklies and monthlies. At present, Canada and the United States enjoy a reciprocal interchange of mail matter on "domestic-rate" basis, and this permits American popular publications to "flood" the country, as the critics assert, since the enormous sales these magazines achieve at home enable them to produce their issues at rates which

the Canadian and British rival publications cannot approach, the spread of British imperialistic and Canadian national spirit being thereby greatly retarded.

The printing-press was introduced into Canada more than one hundred years ago, and Governor Simcoe established a *Gazette* at Newark (now Niagara) in 1794. In the early days, the growth of the press was slow, and up to 1824 there were but nineteen papers in the region. The first daily was established in Montreal in 1833, and in York (now Toronto) in 1835. Great difficulties were experienced in those days in obtaining news and distributing papers by mail coaches, for there were no telegraphs or railways, and editors frequently traveled hundreds of miles by stages to deal with important matters. Gradually, however, as the country became settled,

rural prints appeared, and especially in Ontario, in the towns near the American border, many creditable and enterprising publications have seen the light, and play a large part in molding and uplifting public sentiment.

Canadian journalism is progressing rapidly and successfully along eminently desirable lines, despite the serious limitations under which it suffers. These are, first, that as the six millions of people who inhabit the Dominion are scattered over an area as extensive as that occupied by the eighty millions in the American republic, large cities, with their possibilities for metropolitan journalism and magazine publication, are few, so that "country" papers are the rule; and, second, that geographical and racial divisions militate against uniformity and the greatest advances, Quebec, with its French-speaking multitude, separating the maritime provinces from Ontario, while the polyglot population now pouring into the Northwest modifies the intellectual ascendancy of the Anglo-Saxon, which is essential to the best development of a territory mainly English in colonization, government, and speech.

MARITIME PROVINCES AND QUEBEC.

The first of the areas into which the Dominion naturally divides itself in considering this subject is composed of the maritime provinces—Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick—and Newfoundland, the latter being geographically, if not politically, part of British North America. Journalism in Newfoundland is conducted under great difficulties; isolation condemns the papers to local topics and domestic politics almost entirely, and until this year foreign news was compressed into a daily dispatch of one hundred words, which has now expanded into one of one thousand words. The only three dailies are issued in St. John's, the capital. The island also boasts of six weeklies. Virtually identical conditions prevail in Prince Edward Island, and in its capital, Charlottetown, are located its two dailies and weeklies. Nova Scotia, the most populous and wealthy of these provinces, supplies three dailies and several weeklies in Halifax, its capital, and some of the lesser towns also maintain dailies, while the same state of affairs exists in New Brunswick, in whose commercial metropolis—St. John—are centered its three leading dailies and attendant weeklies, the minor towns possessing local issues. The capital prints, in each instance, circulate extensively throughout the province, and serve all the purposes of disseminators of general information.

Quebec Province exhibits the unique spectacle of a people alien in race and tongue, possessing their own language, laws, and literature, and

served by an influential press in their vernacular, while their English-speaking neighbors possess equally capable journals. In Montreal are seven excellent daily prints—the *Gazette*, *Herald*, *Witness*, and *Star* in English, and *La Presse*, *La Patrie*, and *Le Canada* in French. The *Gazette* is a staid, conservative sheet, noted for its illuminating articles on foreign subjects and its literary reviews by specialists. The *Herald* is lighter, brighter, and more modern in tone and spirit. The *Witness* speaks for the temperance and moral-reform elements. The *Star* is the most American of all Canadian dailies, affecting the energetic feats common to present-day journalism. *La Presse* is a vigorous and progressive French-Canadian print. *La Patrie* sways opinion in the province powerfully through the personal impress of the editor, Hon J. Israel Tarte. *Le Canada* is a more recent addition, but it has a recognized standing, and all three are well edited and adequately proportioned. They, even more than their English-speaking rivals, possess large constituencies in the rural districts of the province, besides the local papers, and outdo the former in the artistic features of their Saturday issues. But excellent as these rival groups of journals are, they suffer somewhat from the bilingual peculiarities of the province in which they exist, their circulation and influence being confined to one section of the population.

ONTARIO JOURNALISM.

In Ontario, Canadian journalism is seen at its best, the one million five hundred thousand inhabitants, nearly all of British extraction, providing a *clientèle* which in enlightenment and discrimination compares favorably with any in the world. In this province, the press has more than kept pace with political and national sentiment, and in the moderately populous towns which have sprung up throughout the country are journals which in their literary style and cleanly pages leave little to be desired. The people of the province, one of whose chief diversions is politics, demand reports of the sessions of the provincial and federal parliaments of a fullness and fairness creditable alike to the purveyors of news and to those for whom it is provided, and the general character of their editorial utterances is praiseworthy.

As examples of Canadian journalism the Toronto dailies are conspicuous. Its premier paper is the *Globe*, the organ of the Liberal party, converted into a weapon powerful enough to dominate ministries by its founder, George Brown; elevated into a scholarly and progressive sheet by its ex-editor, Mr. Willison, and more than maintained at this high level of liter-



MR. J. S. WILLISON.
(Editor of the *News*, Toronto.)

ary and news-gathering excellence by its present director, Rev. J. A. McDonald. Its political antagonist, the *Mail-Empire*, the mouthpiece of the Conservative party, is a sheet edited with ability and marked by a first-class news service and by special articles of no mean merit. The *Toronto News* enjoys the distinction of being one of the few really independent journals of Canada. It is edited by Mr. J. S. Willison, the best-known of Canadian press men, who for many years edited the *Globe*, but resigned from that position to secure the greater freedom which directing a non-partisan paper assured, and who has made the *News* a force that counts for much for Canada's future good. He is the author of the "Life of Sir Wilfrid Laurier," which is the standard work on the subject, and also a contributor to magazines and periodicals.

THE NEWER PROVINCES.

The Northwest provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta—being in the formative process yet, their journalism partakes largely of the breeziness and piquancy peculiar to new communities; but a really creditable specimen of a general newspaper is the *Winnipeg Free Press*, which is one of the best-edited in the Dominion. The printing-press is, however, penetrating into these regions with the train-loads

of navvies and immigrants, and as the settlers of many nationalities become assimilated the journalism of the prairie districts promises to assume a more sober and elevating aspect.

British Columbia, separated by a sea of mountains from her sister provinces till the Canadian Pacific Railroad penetrated the fastnesses of the Rockies, two decades ago, is naturally more self-contained in her publications than others of the territories, and the papers of the principal cities, Victoria and Vancouver—the *Colonist* and the *World*—are influential and popular organs, marked by a breadth of view surprising in face of the conditions which militate against success in centers so remote from the more populous regions.

WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES.

Canada's need in dailies is adequately and efficiently met. Her weak point is her lack of weeklies or monthlies of the class so familiar in England and the United States. There are, it is true, weekly publications by different religious bodies, admirable in their way, but necessarily restricted in their circulation and influence, but of literary weeklies there are none. The nearest approach to them is the double number issued on Saturdays by the leading papers in the principal cities.

As to monthlies, Canada possesses very few. The *Canadian Magazine*, of Toronto, which is the first of its kind that has lived beyond the embryo stage, is a good example of the provincial class of this form of literature. The *Westminster*, also published in Toronto, makes a specialty of Canadian topics, and is achieving no small measure of success thereby. Lesser publications of the illustrated character are doing much to correctly inform the world as to Canada's resources and possibilities; and the cartoonist is not unknown in the Dominion, his frequently clever characterizations of domestic or foreign problems attracting notice.

Politics offers many rewards to the Canadian writer. Sir MacKenzie Bowell, a former Dominion Prime Minister, edited the *Belleville Intelligencer*. Hon. W. S. Fielding, now Finance Minister and the logical successor to Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the premiership, was editor of the *Halifax Chronicle*, and left it to head the government of Nova Scotia. Hon. J. T. Tarte, who edits *La Patrie*, in Montreal, was for years Minister of Public Works in the Laurier cabinet. Hon. Frank Oliver, now Minister of the Interior in the same cabinet, is also a journalist, and in the provincial legislatures are many of the same profession. P. T. McGRATH.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

MAKING THE CORPORATIONS SERVE THE PEOPLE.

A FEW individuals, while not actually owning the property of the country, are yet able, to an increasing extent, to control it. How shall this control be diffused? This is the essence of the trust problem. In the June number of the *American Magazine* (formerly *Leslie's*), Judge Peter S. Grosscup, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, undertakes to show how public control can be secured without abandoning the principle of individual ownership.

The economic argument, in Judge Grosscup's opinion, is all against public ownership. He believes that government can never succeed as well as private enterprise in putting the right men in the right places. Hence, it can never administer any kind of service as efficiently as private enterprise. The government employee, he maintains, is always ill-paid. But his fundamental objection to general public ownership is that to transpose from the individual to government the direction, the creation, and the development of those things which constitute industrial progress would be to reverse the whole order of nature on which the past has been built up.

In other words, socialism, in Judge Grosscup's view, is distinctly a step backward; but to restore to the American people the feeling that the opportunities here are for all alike there must be, he admits, a reconstruction of our corporation policy. The Sherman Act does not reach the real trouble. At best it is merely a palliative.

THE PEOPLEIZED TRUST.

Judge Grosscup cites several examples of corporations that have already succeeded under a wide diffusion of ownership. These examples fall under three heads,—(a) corporate property successfully and safely owned by large numbers of people who have put their individual resources into their proprietorship; (b) corporate property interesting as owners, or copartners in its profits, its wage-earners; and (c) corporate property which in addition to serving the best interests of its shareholders fulfills the further purpose of serving the best interests of the community in which it operates, thus illustrating the prospective economic side of the corporate domain peopleized.

Of the first type, several railroads are in-

stanced, and also one or two manufacturing corporations. A good example of the second type is the United States Steel Corporation. The third type is represented in Judge Grosscup's article by a gas company in a city of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants in the Middle West. The method followed was this:

Several of the leading citizens of the city incorporated the company. No bonds were issued. Stock was issued only for cash, each dollar of stock bringing into the treasury a dollar of cash. The total capital, issued in shares of small denominations, was offered in the first instance, not to capitalists, but to the citizens of the city who were to become the patrons of the company—the voting power of the stock being vested in trustees named in the organization agreement, the directors and trustees to be elected from time to time by the trustees. Dividends on the stock were fixed at 8 per cent., and a price was put upon the gas distributed that, after the deduction of operating expenses, maintenance, and depreciation, would pay this dividend and apply something each year upon the repayment of the money paid in upon the stock certificates; it being provided that when the stock was thus repaid in full the price of gas should be placed at a figure just sufficient to meet operating expenses, extensions, maintenance, depreciation, and the like.

The corporation was in a sense a benevolent corporation—a corporation for the public good. Though it took too little into account, perhaps, the dangers of such a venture, and the personal losses incident thereto, the experiment was successful. Success was due in large measure to the personal pride in the enterprise taken by the trustees, who, together with the directors, gave to the affairs of the corporation careful personal attention and supervision. The several officers proved themselves capable managers. The trustees were business men; the enterprise received a business supervision and management. The trustees were not affiliated with politics; the enterprise was burdened with no political pulls. In seventeen years, besides furnishing the people of the city with gas at a reasonable rate and paying the stipulated dividends upon the stock, the corporation had repaid 95 per cent. upon the principal of the stock; and nothing but the laws of the State,—statutes that in their enactment had no such corporation as this in mind,—prevented this corporation from going on indefinitely in furnishing to the people of the city, at nearly cost, a service under private management—a service that at once gave to the people all the calculated advantages of municipal ownership, along with the incalculable advantage of private management.

Judge Grosscup reiterates the conviction that the bulk of the wealth of this country is still in the hands of its people.

AN ARGUMENT FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

MUNICIPAL ownership of several of the public-service industries is now advocated in not a few political platforms in this country, notably in those framed by "radical" Democrats. A representative of this school of politics, Mr. George Stewart Brown, of Baltimore, gives in the *North American Review* for May a succinct statement of the argument for municipal ownership of public utilities. Mr. Brown maintains that competition in public-service industries is impracticable, that municipal ownership of such industries will pay, and that municipal ownership will remove the most threatening source of political corruption.

Under the first head of his argument, Mr. Brown has little difficulty in showing that so-called competition in public-service industries almost invariably ends in consolidation. He cites the experience of Baltimore (frequently duplicated in other cities), in which competition was succeeded by consolidation, with a capitalization bearing interest on two franchises instead of one, and a plea on the part of the combined company to the effect that "You, the people, have forced us to this condition of overcapitalization, and must help us bear the burden."

As a matter of fact, with the exception of the telephone service, industrial public-service war has had but one universal result,—consolidation. Not a single instance to the contrary can be cited. The tendency to consolidation has become so strong that lighting companies furnishing different kinds of lights, like gas and electricity, are now combining, although they largely supply a different field and class of customers. No ingenuity of the most skilled lawyers can prevent consolidation. On the other hand, when a few consolidations here and there have been found illegal a new method has always been invented to keep the separate interests together, or to reunite them in fact if not in name.

Granted that a public service must be a monopoly, the people will not long tolerate a monopoly in private hands. They will perhaps try regulation first; they will sooner or later insist that, if a monopoly, it must be a government monopoly, operated solely for the public benefit, instead of a private monopoly, operated primarily for the purpose of private gain, and only incidentally for the service of the people.

THE APPEAL TO THE TAXPAYER.

Mr. Brown emphasizes one phase of the question that does not commonly receive much consideration from either the friends or the opponents of municipal ownership.

One item is almost universally neglected in considering the financial success or failure of city ownership, and that is the capitalized value of the right to do the particular service through the use of the public property in the streets. Let us assume, for illustration, two

companies in cities of the same size with their two tramway services, or electric-lighting services, costing the same sum for installment and with the same rates and an equally efficient management,—two business enterprises, that is to say, earning exactly the same amount of money, and identical in their conditions, except that one is public and the other private.

Let us suppose that the value of the actual material property of each, bought and constructed, is \$50,000,000, and that the private concern pays interest and dividends on a capitalization of \$100,000,000, the other \$50,000,000 being the intangible value created by the permit held by the private concern from government to use its combined material properties in connection with the public streets for the required public service.

Thus, we have the interest on \$50,000,000 saved for our equally efficient city service. That is the saving to the city, or the margin of efficiency, which our supposed public concern effects as compared with the equally well-managed private company. Now, in Baltimore, for instance, the attempted easement assessments, under a plan similar to the New York franchise-tax law, amounted to \$23,000,000, and they were moderate, because they did not attempt to reach all the intangible value, but only so much of it as came directly from the use of the city streets. Yet this is half the city debt; and if the same ideal condition had existed in Baltimore as is supposed in our illustration the effect of public management would have been like cutting the debt in two.

To return to our illustration. Fifty million dollars is paid by the first city to the private company for rendering a governmental function, whereas the other city saved that amount by performing that function itself; or, to state it in a different way, the public concern would have to be only half as efficient as the private company to produce the same result to the city.

The writer believes it is a recognition of the value of the capitalized franchise that makes us hold on to the one public service that is generally municipalized,—namely, our water-supplies. Logically, our reactionaries should advocate the turning over of our water-supplies to private enterprise. Why not, if municipal ownership is so bad?

"A POLITICAL NECESSITY."

The third and last proposition advanced by Mr. Brown relates to the corruption of our city governments.

Public-utility corporations are the chief bulwark and support of the machine, and interest in the questions affecting vested privilege means, for the individual, showing such interest that he puts himself outside the party pale. Give the "boss" his franchises and the vested interests behind them, and you have the immense modern campaign fund which alone makes the machine possible.

What is the testimony of those who have had practical experience in this matter? Ask La Follette, ask Mark Fagan, ask Tom Johnson, ask Folk, ask Weaver, and they will answer, with one accord, that their breach with their party organizations came when they attempted to remedy some abuse which the masters of vested privilege, the franchise-holders, were commit-

ting, or to punish the perpetrators thereof. They will testify that it was not the free choice of subordinates, or the suppression of petty and minor graft, that aligned the party "boss" against them. These were sins, but forgivable sins. The one unpardonable sin was to touch with a fearless hand the public-service monopoly question, or to punish those who assist the machine in carrying out its alliance with business privilege.

WHERE "REGULATION" FALLS SHORT.

The remainder of Mr. Brown's article is devoted to a discussion of the alternative method of dealing with the public-service monopolies,—namely, regulation by the municipal government.

No one now, conservative or radical, stands for unregulated monopoly, while all thinkers and writers on the subject recognize public services as necessary and natural monopolies; and it is generally admitted that existing political evils are primarily caused by the presence in politics of the public-service corporations, and this admission involves the recognition of the necessity for some remedy. Certain opponents of municipal ownership propose "regulation" and "punishment for the wrongdoer." Now, in the first place, "regulation" means what looks very like a political impossibility. It means that the servant must regulate his master; that the party man, who has been elected as such, must put himself outside the breastworks of the organization by regulating the party's best and ever-faithful friend, the campaign contributor. This is not in human nature. This is why you will so often find the business man in office honest as the day is long in his private business, but

in office particularly careful to carry out his reforms in places where they do not conflict with big business privilege.

As to the feasibility and efficacy of the policy of regulation, Mr. Brown says:

In every case where "regulation" has seriously been attempted, long and tedious litigation has been the result. Witness Roosevelt's Ford law, which, though passed in 1899, has never yet been enforced. Witness La Follette's rate legislation and Johnson's efforts for three-cent fares. If the litigation is successful, it involves the election of successive administrations, who are firm believers in the same policy, to keep the "regulation" going; and this, in turn, means a continuous political warfare, fraught with all these necessary antagonisms, and involving a steady incentive to political corruption, without the definite results municipal ownership would secure.

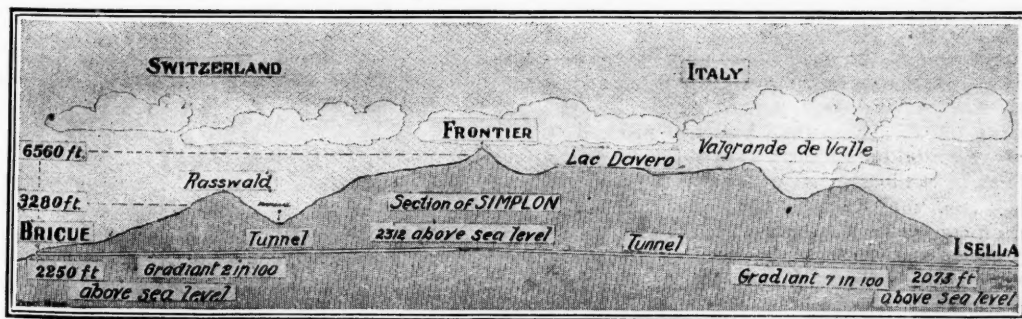
Municipal ownership is only beginning to be tried in this country, although a start is being made in the electric-lighting service, some eight hundred plants, large and small, having been established, according to Mr. McCarthy, the legislative statistician of Wisconsin. But time enough has not rolled by to make history and show success or failure. Private ownership, on the other hand, has existed for a long time, and yet no important instance can be cited of successful "regulation" in any city. In the cities where it has been attempted, like Chicago, Cleveland, New York, and Detroit, the sentiment for municipal ownership is strongest. It is not too much to say that, for political reasons, "regulation" either has not been attempted, or where attempted has failed.

THE GREAT SIMPLON TUNNEL.

PROPOS of the formal opening to traffic of the Simplon tunnel, under the Alps, announced for June 1, an account of some of the engineering difficulties encountered in the prosecution of this work is contributed to *Cornhill* for May by Francis Fox. One of the greatest of these obstructions was caused by a subterranean river which was met with in September,

1901, at a distance of two and one-half miles from Isella.

The difficulties at this point were such as in the hands of men of less determination might have resulted in the abandonment of the undertaking. Not only was it necessary to close-timber the gallery on both sides and also at the top and floor with the heaviest balks of square pitch pine twenty inches thick, but when these



A SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE REGION, SHOWING WHERE THE SIMPLON TUNNEL PIERCES THE RANGE OF MOUNTAINS BETWEEN ITALY AND SWITZERLAND.

were crushed into splinters and the gallery completely blocked with their wreckage steel girders were adopted, only in their turn to be distorted and bent out of shape. It seemed as if no available material could be found which would stand the enormous pressure of the rocks, until steel girders, forming a square placed side by side (the interstices being filled with cement concrete), resisted the load. Fortunately, this "bad ground" only extended for a distance of about fifty yards, but it cost nearly one thousand pounds per yard to overcome this difficulty, and required the incasement of the tunnel at this point on sides, floor, and arch with granite masonry eight feet six inches in thickness.

Meanwhile, the progress at the Brigue side was good, and the miners reached the half-way boundary and then began to encounter great heat from both rock and springs. It was a curious experience to insert one's arm into a bore-hole in the rock and to find it so hot as to be unbearable; the maximum heat then encountered was 131 degrees Fahrenheit. But now a fresh difficulty presented itself, as in order to save time it was desirable to commence driving downhill to meet the miners coming uphill from Italy, and thus the very problem which the ascending gradients had been provided to avoid had to be faced. As the gallery descended the hot springs followed, and the boring-machines and the miners were standing in a sea of hot water; this for a time was pumped out by centrifugal pumps over the apex of the tunnel, but at last, and while there still remained some 300 or 400 yards to be penetrated, it was found impossible to continue going downhill.

Nevertheless, time had to be saved, and as the height of the heading was only some 7 feet, while that of the finished tunnel was 21 feet, it was decided to continue to drive the gallery forward, on a slightly rising gradient, until it reached the top of the future tunnel. After 702 feet had thus been driven the hot springs proved so copious that work had to cease, and an iron door which had been fixed in the heading some 200 or

300 yards back was finally closed, and the gallery filled with hot water. Advance now could only be made from the Italian "face," but even there the difficulties from hot water were very great, so much so that for a time one of the galleries had to be abandoned and access obtained to it by driving the parallel gallery ahead and then returning and taking the hot springs in the rear. The only way in which these hot springs, sometimes as high as 125 degrees Fahrenheit, could be grappled with was by throwing jets of cold water under high pressure into the fissures, and thus diluting them down to a temperature which the miners could stand.

At the right moment, at 7 A. M. on February 24, 1905, a heavy charge was exploded in the roof of the Italian heading, which blew a hole into the floor of the Swiss gallery and released the impounded hot water. It was here that a truly sad incident occurred,—two visitors to the tunnel who, it appears, had entered the gallery with a desire to witness the actual junction were overcome by the heat and probably the carbonic-acid gas from the pent-up hot water, and died.

On April 2, 1905, the visitors and officials from the Italian side, traveling in a miners' train, arrived within 250 yards of the "Porte de Fer," in the middle of the mountain, six miles or more from either entrance, and completed their journey on foot up to that point. Meanwhile, the officials and visitors from the Swiss entrance had traveled up to the other side of the door. At the right moment this was opened and the two parties formally met. A religious dedication service was then held. The public opening of the tunnel was postponed in order to enable electric traction to be installed. On February 25, last, a train of fourteen cars traversed the tunnel several times.

THE NATIONAL CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS.

THE present federal laws regulating the importation of noxious animals and providing for the stamping out of disease have suggested a similar control of imported insect pests dangerous to plants. This subject is ably presented by Prof. E. Dwight Sanderson in the *Popular Science Monthly* for May.

Referring to the resolutions of a recent convention of Southern States, praying Congress that the national government not only take charge of all quarantines, but also proceed to the extermination of the yellow-fever mosquito, Professor Sanderson calls attention to the anomalous condition that the government at Washington can control the introduction and spread of insects which affect the health of man and the domestic animals, but that it has no laws against those affecting crops or plant life. He then introduces a comparison between the values of plant and animal products.

According to the report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1905, the domestic animals of the United States are worth \$2,995,370,277 in 1904. There are no figures as to the exact value of animal products, but estimating a similar increase from 1900, they would be worth approximately \$2,000,000,000. The total value of farm products is estimated by the Secretary for 1905 at \$6,415,000,000. Plant products would therefore be worth approximately \$4,415,000,000, the ten staples alone being worth \$3,515,000,000, while the value of all domestic animals and their products would be \$4,885,572,394. In brief, the plant products are more than twice the value of the animal products and nearly equal in value both the live animals and the products they produced. These estimates include the value of the products of so-called "farm forests," but do not include the value of lumber or the virgin forests not on farms, conservatively estimated to be worth from three to four billion dollars, nor is the inestimable value of city shade trees and parks considered.

The losses occasioned by insects, exclusive of those to animals and stored products, have recently been estimated by Mr. C. L. Marlatt at \$520,000,000.

We would venture the assertion, therefore, that the annual losses occasioned by imported insect pests far exceed all losses of animals from disease and of those human diseases which are subjects of national quarantine. Of course, we can place no money value upon human life, but were that possible we have no doubt that the loss of plant products from a half-dozen insect pests imported during the last quarter-century would far exceed all losses from animal and human diseases which within that time have been the subjects of national quarantine.

INADEQUACY OF STATE LAWS.

The gypsy moth at present threatens the welfare of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and indeed of all New England, and, if unchecked, ultimately the whole country. Massachusetts has done, is doing, and we believe will do all in her power to check the pest within her borders. But why should her citizens be taxed sufficiently to prevent its spread to neighboring States? And what recourse have the other States if Massachusetts does not prevent such spread? It would seem that Massachusetts is maintaining a public nuisance, as far as the neighboring States are concerned, but it is doubt-

ful whether a suit could be entered against her on that ground, even theoretically, while actually it is, of course, entirely improbable. New Hampshire and other States cannot make appropriations to aid Massachusetts. Why, then, is it not the duty of the federal government to protect the interests of the neighboring States by checking the spread of the gypsy moth and aiding in its control? The same reasoning will apply to all other introduced insect pests of serious importance. We should all admit that the federal government may prevent their importation, but some of us would claim that as soon as a pest had come upon the territory of any State, that the national government was then powerless to prevent its spread to other States. This same argument has been fully thrashed over in Congress concerning human disease, and the present laws, as above outlined and administered, seem to the writer to have fully demonstrated that the federal government has such a right and may make and execute such regulations as seem necessary.

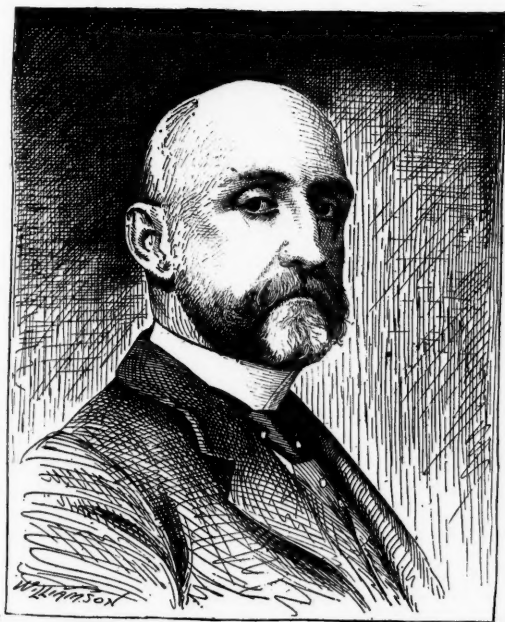
With such national laws and regulations, we believe that the introduction and spread of insect pests, either by transportation or by natural agencies, could be largely prevented. At present, under the State laws they are not and cannot be prevented.

CAPTAIN MAHAN ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

THE *National Review* for May contains a lengthy criticism of the Far Eastern war from the pen of the author of "The Influence of Sea Power." To the general public the writer's

closing proposal will appeal most strongly. Captain Mahan asks how long the present race of size in shipbuilding is to be continued. There is, he says, no logical or practical end to it in sight. Yet it cannot endure indefinitely. "Sooner rather than later" the overtaxed peoples will insist, through their representatives, on changes "more radical than beneficial." As there is no biggest ship beyond which a bigger is not practicable, a limit must, so the writer seems to argue, be found elsewhere than in the nature of things. If only the question of size could be eliminated, he would expect other qualities to fall into their proper proportions. But how is this elimination to take place? He sees "no way, save by international agreement; as, for instance, an accepted limitation that no naval vessel should be built exceeding a certain displacement." With that sole restriction, he would leave the question of classes, speeds, armaments, numbers, to the determination of each state.

Undoubtedly, such limitation would affect different countries differently. One with relatively shoal waters would be advantaged by a size not transcending the channels of her ports; but those enjoying greater depths might protect themselves in the negotiations without sacrificing the principle of some limitation. In the present race, also, wealthy nations have an advantage over poorer; but, as all suffer, that one's neighbor suffers more is scarcely a reason for refusal. Money spent on naval shipbuilding is spent, doubtless, within the country; but, while the benefit obtains to a class,



CAPTAIN ALFRED T. MAHAN.

the whole community bears the burden. Again, the suggested limitation would be artificial. Doubtless; but all conventions are simply artificial methods of solving difficulties which in the nature of things cannot otherwise be overcome; the remedies of the physician are artificial means for combating a disorder of nature; and the nature of things has constituted now a set of conditions in the obviating of which all naval nations are interested, though not all equally.

Finally, it may be added that professional tone will benefit immensely when dependence ceases to be placed mainly on increase of bulk to insure national predominance; when, limited as to size, regard must be paid chiefly to the proportion and distribution of powers in the ship to insure its best efficiency, and to professional comprehension of the conduct of war to insure meeting

the enemy under the circumstances and with the combinations which command victory in the campaign, or on the field of battle. In short, from such limitation of size would result a clearer comprehension that the men are greater than the ships. This is not forgotten, indeed, and receives recognition in the ever-increasing attention bestowed upon training; but it is overshadowed by the excessive care concerning implements induced by present conditions.

The race for great size, says Captain Mahan, causes unending increase of expense in two ways. First, it adds greatly to the cost of the individual ship; and, second, it "prematurely and wantonly relegates to the junk-heap vessels only because outdone by the new construction."

VOLCANOES: WHAT CAUSES THEM, AND WHAT REGULATES THEIR ACTIVITY?

IN theory, it is easy to say that volcanoes are formed in the same way as other mountains, and that their activity is the result of the "boiling over" of the internal gases and liquids of the earth. Actually, however, when scientific writers attempt to explain the formation and activity of "burning mountains" in detail they find difficulty in agreeing. A long analytical study of the origin and periodicity of volcanoes is contributed to the French scientific, literary, and political review *Les Annales* (Paris), by Henri de Parville.

In the first place, says this writer, scientists are not agreed as to the consistency of the earth's central mass,—some believing it to be absolutely solid from center to surface, others contending that several miles below the surface there are central fires which have made the interior mass of the globe liquid and gaseous. These latter contend that the earth's mass is localized in layers, that some ill-regulated internal action causes gas and steam to force the burning mass upward, and that where the crust of the earth is weak it breaks. Out of the break lava, rocks, and steam pour, and we have a volcano in eruption. Other scientists contend that there are no central fires, but that the slow solidification of the earth's mass produces locally, by friction and compression, the heat which results in volcanic outbursts at the surface. The French writer points out that "artificial volcanoes" are a matter of historic verity. In the beginning of the last century, he reminds us, a French investigator created a certain amount of scientific enthusiasm by placing large quantities of sulphur mixed with iron filings some feet below the surface of the ground, covering it with

damp earth. After several days there was an outburst; the earth opened, and gravel was thrown into the air. Thus was an "upheaval of nature" made to order.

Professor Stanislaus Meunier (of the Paris Museum of Natural History) has advanced, in his lectures before the students of that institution, another theory. He compares a volcano to a gigantic bottle of gaseous water. As long as the bottle is corked, he says, we are not aware of its dangerous contents. But when there is a crevice in the ground, communication with the internal depths is established, and the bottle blows up. He believes that the surface water, percolating to the unseen fiery depths below, causes steam, which brings about the eruption.

It is generally believed that the entire globe is bound together by internal "liens," which hold it so that the influences of the sun and the moon are the determining factors in volcanic activity. This theory would account for the fact that earthquakes and volcanic eruptions take place in certain portions of the world at the same time, since the theory presupposes these belts of seismic susceptibility. The theory which, perhaps, has the best authority to-day is that the rock (lava) surrounding the center of the globe is held in fusion by the high temperature, that it is charged with gas and steam, and that a mighty pressure forced upon the rock causes it to break with a result as though a powder magazine had gone off at the exploding-point.

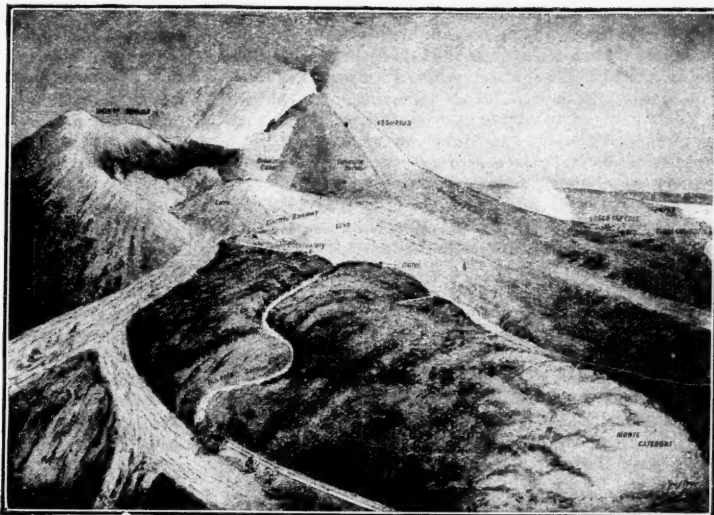
What causes the equilibrium to be destroyed in the one spot, however? In other words, why does the eruption occur at a particular spot and at a particular time? As far back as 1865 the French scientist Dr. Daguin answered:

The internal fluid mass of the earth tends to obey the attraction of the sun and the moon, and to feel that attraction even to the extent of changing its form. The solid crust is subjected to internal efforts which de-form it, and that accounts for earthquakes and periodical volcanic eruptions.

M. de Parville describes the amount and kinds of gases and solid material that are ejected from the craters of active volcanoes. The solid matter he puts under the heads of lava, incandescent matter, scoriæ, and pumiceous matter. The gases are sulphuric, sulphydric, carbonic, and hydrogen, the sulphuric-acid gas being the one chiefly liberated from the craters.

There are no dead volcanoes, according to this writer.

Vesuvius was thought to be dead for many centuries before its eruption of 79 A.D. It had not given any sign of life since the first colonization of Italy by the Greeks, and when Pliny made out his list of volcanoes he did not even mention it. The sides of the mountain were covered with vineyards, and at its base were the populous cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii. The warnings of the coming storm were first received in the year 63, when a disastrous earthquake was experienced, and the shocks were repeated at longer and shorter intervals until 79. Pliny's description of the destruction



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF VESUVIUS.

(This sketch shows the area affected by the recent violent eruption. On the extreme right are the stricken districts of Bosco Trecase and Torre Annunziata, quite close to the site of Pompeii.)

of these two cities is the best and most accurate we have of any volcanic eruption. The two cities were really, modern investigation has shown, buried by ashes and pumice, not by lava, and comparatively few lives were lost. Herculaneum was buried the deeper. In some places the deposit was thirty-four meters deep, and never less than twenty.

There are at least two hundred and twenty-five of the "sleeping mountains," in different parts of the globe, and probably a thousand more which "would like nothing better than to go to work."

THE ARGUMENT AGAINST THE METRIC SYSTEM.

UNEXPECTED opposition to the proposed adoption of the metric system of weights and measures by the United States and Great Britain has been developed recently. The spirit of this opposition is voiced in an article contributed to the *Engineering Magazine* for May by H. H. Supplee, who asserts that the proposed legislation looking to the adoption of the metric system by the United States Government "has not been demanded by any one who has anything to lose."

This writer reduces the argument for the metric system to these three counts,—the greater simplicity of the tables of weights and measures; the precise interrelation of the units of length,

dry and liquid measure, and weights; and the convenience of the decimal system of notation. His comment on these arguments follows:

The last is already practically secured in the English-speaking countries, by the general use in all engineering work of the decimal divisions of the inch or the foot; these units of themselves are even more convenient than the meter or the centimeter. The second supposed advantage exists only in the case of one medium—distilled water at 4 degrees centigrade—a substance with which no one, except possibly the laboratory experimenter, ever has to do. The third may be admitted, though with the qualification that much of the intricacy and multiplicity of the old English system of weights and measures has already disappeared, and a further wholly practical simplification might be

made without uprooting the standards upon which our gigantic industries have been built.

It must be remembered that when France and Germany adopted the metric system this vast growth of machinery and tool-building industries, of structural-material manufactures, and of metal trades generally, had not come into being. Standardization was as yet an unknown idea. There was practically nothing to undo, except some simple habits of barter and trade, before the new standards were taken into use.

The situation in the United States and Great Britain to-day is absolutely different. Industries such as the world has never before seen have been built up, and have sent their products all over the world. And every steel section rolled, every plate turned out, and every wire drawn, every engine and dynamo and machine tool, every pipe and shaft and bolt and nut, is based upon the inch and the foot,—units wholly incommensurable with the metric ones. The screw-threads of England and America are standard all over the world—and they are wholly inconvertible into any metric expression which could be used as a guide or practically reproduced by a workman. If all these measurements must be changed into metric equivalents, the *things* themselves must be changed; to believe that we could go on making them as they are now, and gauging them

by the new system of measurement, is to cherish a mischievous delusion.

It is not conceivable, for example, that any shop should continue, as a regular daily routine, to turn or bore work accurately to such a dimension as "25.40001 millimeters" (the metric equivalent of one inch), or to cut bolt-threads on a pitch of "8.466 threads to 25.40001 millimeters" (the metric equivalent of the Whitworth standard for one-inch bolts); it is not conceivable that such standards could continue in use in specifications. We should inevitably be forced to change to integral measurements,—25 millimeters, perhaps, and 8 or 8½ threads. And a similar condition would arise throughout almost the entire range of mechanical construction. Every part now standardized to decimals of an inch would have to be redesigned to commensurable decimals of a centimeter. Then the new and old would not interchange. . . . The years of earnest and costly effort, and the millions of dollars spent to secure interchangeability and standardization, would be wrecked and marked for the scrap-heap by the first compulsory legislation enforcing the use of the metric system upon our manufacturers. And it would take more than fifty years of endless confusion and double-standard working to clear the deplorable and expensive wreckage out of our shops.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FOR THE BLIND.

A GREAT public meeting in New York City recently directed attention to the pitiable condition of thousands of blind persons in this country who are asking only the opportunity to work with their hands. In the *Outlook* (New York) for May, Miss Helen Keller sets forth some of the reasons why special efforts should

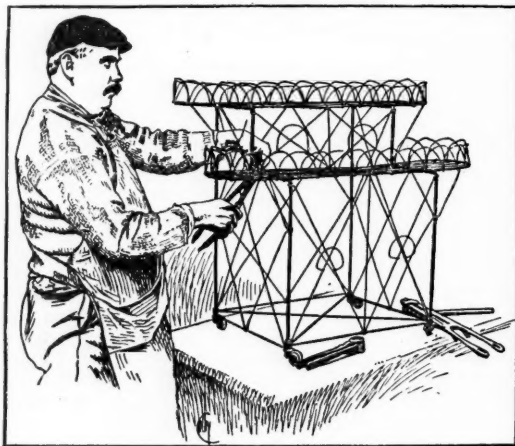
be made to train the blind in useful occupations and to direct them in obtaining employment.

Miss Keller points to the important work along this line already done in several European countries:

The "Saxon system" in Germany aids blind men and women in their homes, secures raw material at favorable rates, and markets their wares. The Valentine Haüy Association in France, and the associations connected with the institutions for the blind in Great Britain, find positions for capable blind persons and hold up their hands until their employers approve and accept their work. The schools coöperate. They strive to give their pupils a good industrial training, and then pass them on to an agency that will turn that training to practical account by finding employment for it.

In London, which is declared behind the times but is far ahead of us, 6 per cent. of the blind are in workshops. In other English cities, 13 per cent. of the blind are employed. The chief industries open to them are many kinds of mat-weaving, a few kinds of carpentry, cordage, massage, brush-making, mattress-making, and the manufacture of all kinds of baskets, from ornamental ones to heavy baskets used for bales, coal, and food. There is, moreover, a tea agency in London the managers of which are wholly or partially blind. Hundreds of blind agents sell its teas, coffees, and cocoas all over England. Finally, 85 per cent. of the graduates of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind in London are self-supporting.

What shall we say when we contrast with this the report of the New York Commission for the Blind, which finds that only 1 per cent. of our sightless countrymen are in workshops? We have delayed all too



A BLIND WIREWORKER.

(This man, who was skilled at his trade before blindness overtook him, is quite as efficient now as when he had his sight. He has had the advantage of thorough training.)

long in our work for the adult blind, and the example of other countries is witness against us.

But already the States are roused. Better days for the blind are coming. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, have turned from their darkness of ignorance, prejudice, and neglect, and have begun to help the blind to help themselves in the darkness from which there is no turning. As soon as the people know the needs of the blind all the States must answer in justice and generosity to a cry that is not for charity, but for rightful opportunity. We must experiment carefully and then act with energy. The little experiment station which the Massachusetts association opened two years ago has already shown what blind persons can do. Here industries and processes are tested with a view to their fitness for blind workers. In a surprisingly short time the small group of blind people has acquired skill in making beautiful curtains, sofa-pillows, table-covers, and rugs, and the public has bought their work because it is

beautiful. They also manufacture a mop invented by a blind man and made and sold by the blind. If the association succeeds in keeping its title to the patent, this mop will go far toward giving the blind profitable occupation.

The general direction of the work of the Massachusetts association is the right one for other States to follow in their first experiments. The effort is to find three kinds of remunerative work,—first, for those who cannot leave their homes; second, for those who can do best in workshops for the blind; and, third, for those who can learn some process in a factory for the seeing. The people are ready to help if we show them the way. A prominent manufacturer in Massachusetts said that if it could be demonstrated that a blind man can work side by side with the seeing the State should insist that a man losing his sight be trained to work in a factory near his home. No objection is feared on the part of seeing labor. There would be only one blind man to a thousand seeing workmen. And the human heart is kind.

A CALIFORNIAN'S VIEW OF SAN FRANCISCO'S DISASTER.

THAT Californians are able to survey with calmness and serenity of spirit the havoc wrought in their metropolis on April 18, last, has seemed to the people of the East a marvelous thing. The Pacific coast has responded most promptly and generously to the appeal for succor, and in no other part of the country has the stricken city's determination to rise above its ashes been so confidently reinforced and accepted at its face value.

In his magazine, *Out West* (Los Angeles), Charles F. Lummis shows that, bad as it was, the San Francisco calamity was not as serious, relatively, as some earlier disasters in American history.

Three hundred and thirty-three people (figures official to date) died suddenly in San Francisco on that day. As many would have died in the same city, within a few weeks, of "natural causes." About two hundred and fifty million dollars' worth of property was destroyed. But many times three hundred people will be born in San Francisco within a year; within two years as many million dollars' worth of buildings will be rebuilt. They will be better buildings—and no worse people. Nature may be heartless; but she is provident.

In property loss, Mr. Lummis thinks it quite possible that San Francisco has broken the American record.

It is now estimated at \$250,000,000—which is 40 per cent. more than the banner Chicago fire of 1871, and more than three times the financial loss of the Boston fire of 1872.

But in loss of human life it ranks far down the list, even in the United States. If we attribute all the mortality to earthquake, it would still rank lower than fiftieth among historic catastrophes of this one kind. In the incomplete list of great seismic killings, one

thousand is a low figure; that of Lisbon, with 55,000 deaths, perhaps the mean.

One theater burned in Chicago on the 13th of December, 1903, and slaughtered twice as many people as perished in San Francisco (exactly 572). One little excursion steamboat in New York, on the 10th of June, 1904, sacrificed more than three times as many lives (exactly 1,020). Several single railroad accidents in the United States have equaled the mortality of the San Francisco cataclysm.

The devastation of San Francisco was about 10 per cent. earthquake and 90 per cent. fire. The best estimates now obtainable indicate that the fire was caused by the crossing of electric wires. The blowing down or falling of a single building in any American city might cause an equal damage, if the city were large enough to afford so much food for flames. September 8, 1900, the city of Galveston, Texas, was visited by hurricane. In five hours, six thousand lives were lost, out of 37,000 inhabitants. If the same atmospheric disaster had happened to New York, on the same side of the continent, and if the loss of life and property had been in the same proportion, it would have cost 600,000 lives and a billion dollars' worth of property. Thus far in the history of the United States, every great disaster has occurred on the Atlantic coast; the sorrow of San Francisco is the first crushing calamity of any sort that has ever touched the Far West.

As to earthquakes, North America has never known but one of "the first magnitude" in the terminology of science. This occurred December 16, 1811, in the central Mississippi basin,—about the geographic center of this continent. It lasted fifty-four days. No loss of life was recorded, as the region was thinly settled. Had the same convulsion occurred in New York, probably not a soul would have escaped. Square miles of the earth's surface dropped from thirty to fifty feet. This was the only earthquake in North America comparable with the historic ones which have made the *temblor* a name of terror. Every other earthquake within our national boundaries, including the recent one in San Francisco, has been of not higher than the third magnitude. The

Charleston, S. C., quake (August 31, 1886) was of the same third class—and, in proportion to population, was far more disastrous than that in San Francisco. Sevent-eighths of the buildings of Charleston were rendered uninhabitable; eight million dollars' worth of property was destroyed; 96 persons were killed. In loss of life this is more than double the ratio of San Francisco. Charleston had at the time of its earthquake less than one-eighth the present population of San Francisco.

In October, 1871, the switch of a cow's tail caused the Chicago fire. This cost over 200 lives, 17,500 buildings, and \$200,000,000 property loss. At this time, Chicago had a population of 300,000, or less than three-quarters that of San Francisco at the present date.

The loss, both of property and of life, was therefore greater proportionally in Chicago than in San Francisco.

This is not the first time that San Francisco has been "wiped out" by fire.

The "First Great Fire" was December 24, 1849. Loss \$1,000,000—in a town about a year old! The "Second Great Fire" was May 4, 1850; loss about \$4,000,000. The "Third Great Fire" was June 14, 1850; loss about \$4,000,000. The "Fourth Great Fire" was September 17, 1850; loss half a million dollars. This was doing pretty well for one year; but worse than all of them put together was the "Fifth Great Fire"—that of May 4, 1851. The loss was about \$12,000,000. As if this were not enough, there came, on the 22d of June, 1851, the "Sixth Great Fire," in which the destruction of property was

nearly \$3,000,000. No other city in the world ever suffered a comparable loss by conflagration.

As Mr. Lummis views it, the calamity, sad as it was, has proved to be worth all it cost. It afforded a splendid demonstration of the resiliency of the American spirit.

When Chicago burned with a loss of two hundred million dollars and two hundred lives, there was a splendid response from the civilized world. The contributions amounted to \$7,000,000—and San Francisco, by the way, gave its large share. Already more than \$8,000,000 has been raised for San Francisco in its affliction. Amid all our money-making obsession, amid all the artificial excitation of amusement which goes with a commercial age, a shock like this brings us all back to human nature. It was beautiful to read of the swift response of Boston and New York and the whole East to the unspoken need of the city by the Golden Gate. It was beautiful to see in the nearest large population, which is Los Angeles, the dropping of business to organize material relief—to see the busiest men neglecting their banks and stores, and working like navvies to put money, food, and clothing into San Francisco. But finest of all it was to see the San Franciscans—the distinctions of money and of class all forgotten, the artifices of civilization laid aside, and a great community on a common footing, cooking by the curbstone, smiling over the ashes of their business and their homes, and planning with unshaken heart for a better tomorrow. Between two days, the Heroic Age came back to California.

AN ENGLISH PLAN TO TAX THE UNEARNED INCREMENT.

TO answer the familiar cry, "Where's the money to come from?" which meets every project for extensive expenditure, Mr. A. Hook writes on the problem of the unearned increment in the *Economic Review*. He finds that a non-retrospective taxation of the unearned increment would be of little value. He therefore advocates a retrospective system, of which the following concrete instances may be quoted:

Case 1.—A. purchased land in 1905 for £1,000. Present value, £1,000. Unearned increment (till the next periodic revaluation), nil.

Case 2.—B. purchased land in 1870 for £500. Present value per assessment, £1,000. Unearned increment, £500—the basis of the tax chargeable till the next valuation.

Case 3.—C. possesses land valued now at £1,000. He received it by bequest from his father. It has not changed hands by purchase within the past fifty years. Original value for the purpose of taxation, £500. Unearned increment, £500—the basis of the tax chargeable till the next valuation.

The method of valuation which he suggests is that of twenty years' purchase of the gross assessment under Schedule A (income tax). Multiplying the rent paid by 20 and subtracting the

cost of buildings, he arrives at the site value. Applying the same method twenty years afterward, he arrives at the then site value. The difference between the site values at the earlier and the later period constitutes the unearned increment. He would exempt agricultural land, owing to its steady decrease in value, and would deal only with urban land. He puts the total value of urban land at present at £2,700,000,000 (\$13,500,000,000). One-third, or £900,000,000 (\$4,500,000,000), of this value he reckons will not have changed hands during the last fifty years. One-half of this present value he would regard as original value; the other half he would put down as unearned increment, which at 2½d. in the pound would yield a revenue of £4,500,000 (\$22,500,000). For the remaining two-thirds, £1,800,000,000, he reckons the average period since the last purchase as twenty years, and the original value in 1885 as £1,200,000,000. This yields an unearned increment of £600,000,000; at 2½d. in the pound this would yield a revenue of £6,000,000 (\$30,000,000). The total proceeds of the tax would be £10,500,000 (\$52,500,000) during the first quinquennium.

FREE MEALS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

THE question of providing meals for children at public schools, which is now a matter of investigation in New York City, has emerged from the academic stage in England and is under debate in Parliament. Sir C. A. Elliott, writing in the *Nineteenth Century* (London) for May, on the "Cantines Scolaires" of Paris, challenges the statement that the French system had been adopted for many years and had worked exceedingly well. This writer says:

I hope to be able to show that though the "cantine" system has been effective in supplying good and cheap meals to children in a rather indiscriminate way, it has brought in its train the grave evils of extravagant expenditure of public money and a lowering of the standard of parental responsibility, and that the adoption of any similar system in London would be a serious disaster.

The system began as a purely voluntary arrangement in 1849, was recognized by law in

1867, but did not receive the municipal subvention until 1879. The writer shows how the municipal subvention grew:

In 1880 the ratio was 33 per cent.; in 1886 it was 37 per cent.; in 1888 it was 43 per cent. In 1902 it had grown to 56 per cent., and in 1898 to 63 per cent., thus exactly reversing the proportion at starting, when free meals were one-third of the whole, whereas now they were two-thirds. Meanwhile, the total number of meals was growing with alarming rapidity. In 1886 they had been, in round numbers, 4,660,000, and in 1888 5,640,000. In 1892 the total had risen to 6,970,000, and in 1898 to 9,230,000; that is, they had doubled in twelve years. The municipal subvention rose at a corresponding rate from 480,000 francs in 1880 to 600,000 in 1890, and to 1,017,000 in 1899.

To sum up the financial position in a few round figures: The "cantines" cost, on an average during the last five years, a little under 1,400,000 francs, and they distributed rather over 10,000,000 meals, costing, on an average, 13 centimes each. Of these, two-thirds were free and one-third paid for. To meet this expenditure of nearly 1,400,000 francs, they received 1,000,000 (or



THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AND ITS EDUCATION POLICY.—FEEDING THE CHILDREN.

(This picture shows how the question of feeding school children, which has just been raised in Parliament, has been tackled at Cable Street School, Whitechapel. The London County Council has utilized fifteen of its two hundred cookery centers for the preparation and distribution of meals to children. At Cable Street School only one penny [two cents] a head is charged.)

£40,000) from the Municipal Council, 360,000 from payments for meals, and about 25,000 (or £1,000) from the voluntary funds held by the Caisses.

The increase is almost entirely in the free meals. Taking Mr. Blair's estimate that 150,000 children need to-day, in London, to be fed on every school day throughout the year at a cost of 2½d. (5 cents) per meal, involving an expenditure of over £3,000 (\$15,000), the writer asks, Will it stop there?

The knowledge that the cost comes out of the rates will enormously increase the number of applicants, hundreds of thousands of whom will claim that as they contribute to the rates they have a right to share in any expenditure which is derived therefrom. Inquiry into the reality of distress, being made in secret, will necessarily be superficial and inefficient. To save parents from the shame of confessing poverty, the check of shame at being convicted of making fraudulent claims for relief will be abandoned. A prospect of ever-increasing expenditure, pauperization, and destruction of parental responsibility lies before us.

THE MUCH-DISCUSSED BRITISH EDUCATION BILL.

ALL Great Britain, it may be safely said, has been stirred to its innermost being by the discussion over the new national education bill of the Liberal government, offered by Mr. Birrell, Minister of Education. Elsewhere this month we consider the provisions of this measure. The English magazines and reviews are full of argumentative articles on the subject.

The *Nineteenth Century* opens with a symposium for and against the bill. The Archbishop of Westminster pronounces it to be no solution of the educational difficulty. Even if passed, it will give rise to fierce local contests all over the country, leading eventually to a fresh appeal to Parliament. He says that Mr. Birrell is evidently most anxious to maintain religious influence in public elementary schools. He has, however, made the teaching of fundamental Protestantism

a permanent public charge. But to this many object, because

in their eyes this "simple Bible teaching" of the kind proposed errs, not merely by defect, but because it is in direct opposition to what they regard as the fundamental principle of Christianity,—namely, the existence in the world of an authority appointed by Christ himself to teach in his name. While the Protestant conscience is to be satisfied at the public expense, the non-Protestant conscience is to receive no such satisfaction unless its possessors are willing to pay for it. This is the essential injustice of the bill, in that it sets up two standards of appreciation, and makes men suffer—in their purse, at least—for their conscientious religious convictions.

Dr. Bourne next asks how far the bill will meet the needs of the Established Church. He says it is very difficult for an outsider, in the presence of opposite opinions expressed by English churchmen, to judge the real position. The position of the Catholic Church, he says, is clear, whether Catholics be Tory, Liberal, or Nationalist.

Although we desire no quarrel with any one, we are prepared to resist in every legitimate way all attempts to deprive us of the right of our Catholic parents to have their children educated in the elementary schools of the country in accordance with their conscientious religious convictions. We give Mr. Birrell credit for the best possible intentions, and we readily believe that he has endeavored to give consideration to our claims, but he would surely admit that the facilities which he proposes are hopelessly inadequate, and that if he can find justification for them, it is on grounds, not of justice, but solely of political expediency.

Lord Halifax is more vigorous in his language. He says:

The bill is in fact a measure for the establishment, on the ruins of all the schools belonging to the Church of England and to the Roman Catholic body, and on those of many of the schools built by the Wesleyans, of undenominational religion to the exclusion of any other. . . . To insist on undenominational Christianity, or fundamental Christianity, which is another name for the same thing, as a substitute for the Christianity of the creeds is all the same as if a man were trying to establish a zoölogical garden, and at the same time to lay down the principle that no particular animal, such as a tiger



OUT OF THE FRYING-PAN INTO THE FIRE.

Once upon a time an Episcopal sole, finding itself in a frying-pan, objected to the heat. "You had better stay quietly where you are," said the cook; "you might go farther and fare worse." But the sole still objected, and, jumping from the frying-pan, fell into the fire and was no use for anything ever after.

From the *Westminster Gazette* (London).

or an elephant, was to be accepted, but only a fundamental mammal. Fundamental Christianity has as little existence as a fundamental mammal, and we refuse to be deceived by it. We are not prepared to see the definite Christianity of the creeds banished from the land. We are not prepared to see our trust deeds torn up, the property we have devoted to the spread of Christ's religion confiscated. We do not intend to allow the decisions of the law courts to be overridden by the commission to be appointed under the bill, to investigate into and to override the trusts upon which our schools are held. We shall not surrender our schools, nor shall we be deterred from resisting the Board of Education, armed though it be, under the bill, with the power of procuring the imprisonment of those who disregard its orders.

"BILL OR PURE SECULARISM."

Mr. Herbert Paul believes that there are now only two alternatives for England,—the bill or secularism pure and simple. He says:

The old denominational system is dead and buried. It committed suicide when it laid hands on the rates in 1902. For the sake of a little money, the bishops, who are now grumbling, sold the pass, and let the enemy in. It is too late for them to complain now.

He affirms his strong belief that there is no danger from purely secular teaching in English schools.

Some High Church men would prefer it to what they sneeringly call "undenominationalism." But the good sense of the English people will not have it. Churchmen and Nonconformists would unite to turn out any government that proposed the exclusion of the Bible from the schools. Mr. Forster felt that in 1870, and Mr. Birrell, I doubt not, feels it now. Angry disputants on both sides prophesy that if the opposite policy to their own be adopted secularism must ensue. I do not believe them. The obstacle to secularism is the impregnable obstacle of the English people.

Blackwood's Magazine is not pleased with the bill or with Mr. Birrell. The country, it thinks, will speak its mind pretty freely on the corrupt and unprincipled bargain between the government and the Nonconformists, to which this measure is due. "It is the most nefarious political transaction since the reign of Queen Anne." Mr. Philip Morell, M.P., in the *Twentieth Century Quarterly*, appeals to laymen to recognize accomplished facts. The general election has indisputably decided that denominational control of elementary schools, and with it religious tests for teachers, will have to go. Mr. Morell says, in effect, there are only three alternatives,—(1) "right of entry," (2) simple biblical teaching by the teacher, (3) a secular system. He pleads for the second. If it is rejected, he says, "the demand for a complete secularization of the schools will become irresistible." He says that almost all the Labor members favor this solution. Mr. Morell seems to forget that the so-

called secular policy of the Labor members does not exclude the Bible from the schools.

THE SECULAR SOLUTION.

The *Independent Review* thinks that Mr. Birrell's education bill will come to be regarded as "a courageous and fair-minded attempt to settle the difficult problem of religious education." Mr. J. M. Robertson advises "the secular solution." He believes that Nonconformists would be in a stronger position as against Anglican encroachment if they consented "to the just course of making the ordinary schools entirely secular." If the bill is passed as it stands,

the Church, with its foot inside the door, will go on pushing, and all the while the Nonconformists stand committed to the principle which concedes the essentials of the sacerdotalist claim. There is, in short, no prospect of educational peace until all forms of ecclesiastical claim are excluded from the State schools. . . . Cannot thoughtful religious people see that the one solution is the leaving of religious teaching to religious agencies, and the elimination of the problem from the work of the state school?

CHILDREN FREE TO DROP RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The clause in the bill which expressly states that "the parent of a child attending a public elementary school shall not be under any obligation to cause the child to attend at the school-house except during the times allotted in the time-table exclusively to secular instruction" is exciting a very great deal of attention. Dr. Macnamara says (in the *Nineteenth Century*):

I have not the slightest doubt that within ten years it will be found that this clause has worked a greater revolution in our common-school system than all the rest of the educational legislation of the last thirty-six years put together.

Mr. D. C. Lathbury, in the same magazine, says:

I once asked an eminent Liberal educationalist what proportion of the children he thought would be found at the denominational lesson after the parents had come to understand that attendance at it was purely voluntary. It would have suited his purpose better to say that the numbers would not be appreciably reduced, but his love of truth would not permit this, and he replied, "Perhaps 5 per cent." In the country, this estimate would, I think, be below the mark, and everywhere the personal popularity of individual teachers, and the extent to which the children liked the lesson, would count for a good deal. But in towns, an additional half-hour's wage would be an object to careful parents, and the preference of the children for playing in the streets would certainly weigh with careless ones. The change, says Mr. Birrell, is only one in name. Attendance when the school is opened has never been compulsory. The clause only puts the existing law into words. But to put a law into words may be much more than half the battle.

THE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND TOWARD A GRADUATED INCOME TAX.

IN England the reform of the present tax system in the direction of lightening the relative burden on small incomes has become a definite subject for debate through Mr. Keir Hardie's proposals on behalf of the Labor party in the House of Commons.

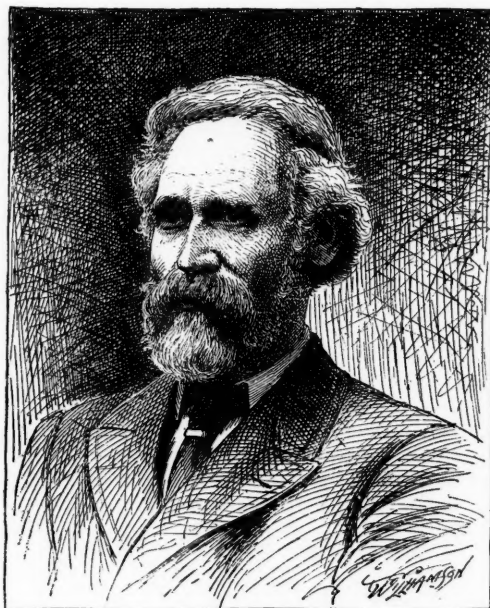
Mr. Ernest E. Williams contributes to the *Financial Review of Reviews* (London) a paper on Mr. Hardie's "Labor Budget," under the misleading title "An Impossible Budget." For though he objects to certain conjectures which Mr. Hardie has temerity enough to express in figures, Mr. Williams is in hearty accord with Mr. Hardie's chief proposal—a graduated income tax. It is a proposal Mr. Williams says he has been urging for years past, and he rejoices to see it taken up by the leader of the new party.

This proposal is a vast improvement upon the present single-tax method. However one may respect the rights of capital, one cannot resist the argument that it is unfair that a man who has to do actual work for every penny of income he receives should be obliged to hand over to the state the same proportion of income as does the man whose income is derived from the work of others and accumulates while he sleeps or takes his pleasure.

A NEW KIND OF IMPERIAL "PREFERENCE."

He would add two improvements. One is home and colonial preference in a new form. He says:

There are, however, two directions (in addition to the unduly burdensome rate of one shilling on personal-exertion incomes) in which Mr. Hardie's scheme, in my humble view, falls short of perfection, and of a perfection which may easily be reached. In the first place, why not protect national and imperial industry by establishing three rates of income tax,—the first and lowest upon personal-exertion incomes, the second on incomes from home and colonial investments, the third and highest upon incomes from foreign investments? We are all anxious nowadays to stimulate home and imperial industry in its fight with foreign competition. Many of us see the best stimulation in the tariff; but whether as additional to a tariff or alternative to it, surely it would be well to encourage industrial development within our own country and our own empire by making the income-tax burden lighter upon home and colonial than upon foreign investments. Even Mr. Hardie and his friends must have sufficient patriotism to desire the development of industry at home in preference to foreign countries, and this proposal of a lower income tax upon home and colonial investments will do somewhat toward the attainment of that end without casting any burden upon the working classes or incurring the slightest risk of increased cost of food or the other necessities of life. Mr. Hardie commends to us the example of the colonies in differentiating between personal-exertion and invest-



MR. KEIR HARDIE.

ment incomes, and at the end of his article he quotes the distinction made in Queensland between home and foreign incomes. Will he not add to his proposed division that which I have suggested?

ANOTHER PREFERENCE—FOR MARRIED MEN!

Mr. Williams goes on to advance a suggestion which every paterfamilias will assuredly welcome.

The other direction in which I submit Mr. Hardie's scheme of income-tax reform needs extension, and more badly than that I have just mentioned, is in the granting of exemptions to married and family men. At present, if a man's income is no more than £160 a year he pays no income tax; and if his income does not exceed £400 a year he is allowed an exemption of £160. The object of this exemption is to enable a man to have untaxed such an income as is deemed necessary for his support. But how foolish to allow this £160 worth of support to a single man and no more to a man with a wife and half-a-dozen children! Obviously, if it costs £160 to keep one man, it must cost more than £160 to keep one man plus one woman and several children. A married man has, therefore, a claim in simple arithmetical justice for an exemption in respect to the members of his family whom he supports. And it is a claim which the state should gladly recognize. A state consists not in tracts of earth but in human flesh and blood. The strength of a state is measured by the numbers of men and women composing it.

It is therefore the vital interest of the state to en-

courage matrimony and the generation of children. The present practice of the English state in regard to the income tax is a deliberate discouragement. Though a man take upon himself the state's burden, and contribute to the state's strength and existence by maintaining out of his own labor a wife and children—housing, feeding, clothing, educating them without cost to the state—the fruit of his labor is relentlessly taxed,

even that part of it which is necessary for the provision of the necessities and modest decencies of his family's life. I propose that in any scheme of income-tax reform every citizen shall be allowed the existing £160 of exemption as representing his own necessities, £100 for his wife, and £50 for each of his children. Surely Mr. Hardie will see the wisdom of incorporating this reform in his income-tax proposals?

POLITICAL NEURASTHENIA IN RUSSIA.

A KEEN analysis of the present situation of Russia, during the first days of the Duma, is contributed to the *National Review* by its special commissioner in the Czar's empire. Russia, says this writer, is a neurasthenic nation.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Russian people is no longer physically normal. No sane person can peruse the daily papers without seeing that those Russian specialists are right who diagnose the Russian nation's disease as political neurasthenia. The symptoms are the mania of persecution, hallucinations, illusions, abnormal acts, including crimes against the person and property, and suicide.

Daring crime has a fascination for Russian society, such as the story of buccaneers' gory deeds has for boys. When the Moscow Mutual Credit Bank was pillaged and nearly a million rubles taken out in broad daylight, educated people expressed sympathy or approval. Crime against property and person is rife. Revolutionary housebreaking and assassination are spreading throughout the land, and the principal criminals are members of the rising generation, who have boycotted schools, technical institutions, and universities.

THE MADNESS OF A PEOPLE.

Oppression drives even wise men mad, and the Russians are not all wise. The *National's* special correspondent says:

The Liberals, while burning with zeal to save Russia, put super-Slavonic energy into their endeavors to beat the government politically by ruining the nation financially. They would baffle Shipov's efforts to get money to pay off old debts even though the nation's credit and industry should suffer, the Russian workman famish, the peasant starve, and sorely needed reforms become impracticable. They are sadly wanting in political common sense. The first consequence of the Liberals' success in hindering the loan would have been to deprive the wretched letter-carriers, country schoolmasters, and other zemsky servants of their wages, which are already overdue. Then would have come the turn of that numerous section which depends for its livelihood upon the briskness of industry, where-as the government would not suffer at all.

Imprisonment has lost its terrors, for the prisons have become centers of revolutionary propaganda.

Men go there with the eagerness of early martyrs and without apprehension. They can often carry on their old business there. The jail of Sevastopol is an

apt illustration. It was crowded with prisoners, many of whom were "politicals." Some of these were charged with distributing revolutionary pamphlets, others with possessing secret printing-presses, a third lot with conspiring to overthrow the monarchy, and several were not accused of anything at all, but were there because the authorities thought it good for somebody that they should be nowhere else. These men, then, by way of continuing in confinement the business at which they had been working outside, issued a revolutionary newspaper, *The Bomb*, which was written, set up, printed, and published in the prison by the inmates.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE DUMA.

This writer thinks that whatever power the Czar may delegate to his people will be wielded by the Constitutional Democratic party, which will be in a majority in the Duma.

The first duty of the first Duma—as it appears to outsiders—is to strengthen the hold of parliamentary institutions on the country, and that can be accomplished only by the exercise of moderation bordering upon sacrifice and wisdom.

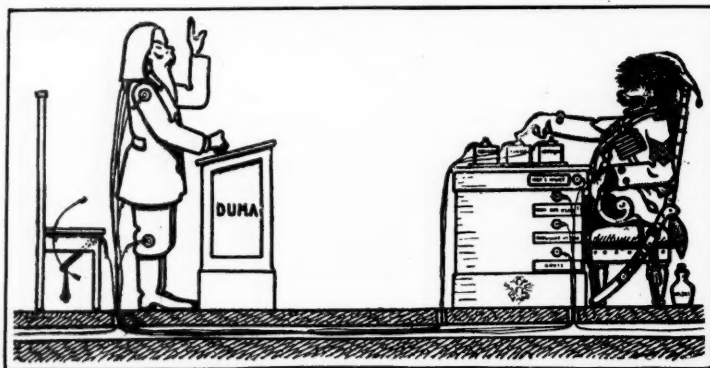
But the Constitutional Democrats are pledged to extreme forms which the government cannot possibly accept.

The heavy bills which the Democratic party gave will fall due and must be honored. On the other hand, the party of the Czar will have freed itself from the



THE WORK OF THE DUMA.

They are so anxious to begin the dance that they are coming in from everywhere, although the house is still being moved.—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE NEW MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Patented in Russia, 1906.—From the *Lustige Blätter* (Stuttgart).

embarrassing presence of Count Witte, whom it regards as the criminal creator of the Duma. Some of the new ministers may then be taken from the moderate Liberal party,—no Constitutional Democrat is likely to be chosen,—but unless the Czar changes his mind between this and then he will not part with Durnovo, in whom he places implicit confidence. Ministers will probably not even make long speeches in the Duma, although

beneficent laws to the Russian statute book or having materially helped to tranquillize public excitement. It will be an apt illustration of the national proverb: "The first pancake is a failure."

All of these strictures may be justified, but the opening sessions of the Duma have certainly not confirmed them.

HOW THE RUSSIAN LABOR UNIONS PUT DOWN CIVIL WAR IN THE CAUCASUS.

THE bloody conflicts between Tatars and Armenians throughout the entire region of the Caucasus have formed, perhaps, the most terrible destructive chapter in the present Russian revolutionary period. This chapter would have been even more sanguinary and destructive had it not been for the labor organizations, which stood for law and order against the warring races and the local representatives from St. Petersburg as well. This new phase of the political activity of the Russian proletariat is discussed by the editor of the *Obrazovanie*. Through all the terrible riots, during last winter, in Tiflis and Baku, says the writer, while the police and governing officials encouraged the growth of racial hatred, the workingmen's societies did their best to quiet these fierce passions, and they succeeded.

The troubles really began in the town of Yelisavetpol (Elizabethtopol). The Social Democratic propaganda among the Mohammedan laborers in this town became prominent early in October, even before the famous manifesto of the 30th of that month. It is unnecessary to go into the details of the efforts made by the local authorities to set Tatars and Armenians at each other's throats. With the exposure of the bodies of two Tatars murdered by unknown peasants,

on November 18, in the public squares of the city, and the riots of Mohammedans against the Armenians, a reign of murder began and continued for several days, claiming more than one hundred victims. The workingmen's associations, however, at once organized a corps of defenders, which guarded the railroad stations and the entrance to the Armenian sections of the town. This action is estimated to have saved nearly a thousand lives. The news from Yelisavetpol aroused the fanatical population of Tiflis.

Having learned from the bitter experience of other cities that no reliance whatsoever could be placed on the police or the military for the preservation of life or public order, the inhabitants of Tiflis, in several mass-meetings, emphatically declared in favor of intrusting the care and administration of the city to the people themselves. Representations to this effect were made at once to the vicegerent of the Caucasus, Prince Vorontzov-Dashkov.

The vicegerent was fearful. He himself was actually in favor of organizing a citizens' defense committee. He did order the distribution of one thousand rifles among the members of the Social Democratic organizations, and five hundred of these were actually distributed. The police and military, however, assumed a

there will be no government party in the chamber to relieve them of the duty. They will set on the Council of the Empire to do it, and while upper and lower chambers are thus waging a bitter conflict with each other the cabinet will look on pleasantly as the *tertium gaudens*. What will happen after that no one can guess. But I venture to doubt whether the first Duma will do any serious legislative work. We may expect beautiful phrases and expressive humanitarian principles, but few business-like proposals. In the most favorable supposition, then, I venture to think that the coming Duma will meet and separate without having added many

threatening attitude and demanded the disarming of the Social Democrats. The vicegerent then ordered that no more rifles be distributed. The firm, courageous attitude of the labor organization, however, had already had its influence on the Tatars. Late in November, the various Armenian and Mohammedan political organizations formally decided to patrol the agitated districts and to suppress rigorously all robbery and outrage. This decision was immediately carried into effect,—not, however, without most determined opposition on the part of the police and the military. This incident, in which the proletariat and the revolutionary organizations acted as guardians of the public peace, is highly significant of Russian social and political conditions, especially in view of the fact that even with the higher authorities in sympathy with the workingmen's organizations the local police and military were in bitter and constant opposition to the enforcement of order by the people themselves.

In Baku, the triumph of the labor organizations was even more conclusive and dramatic. On November 26, two drunken Tatars raised a riot by shooting in the streets. Within twenty-four hours, however, all the law-abiding men of the town, under the guidance of the labor organization, started a procession, including twelve thousand workingmen, carrying white flags. The labor leaders marched through the affected districts, and addressed the workingmen, urging them back to law and order in vigorous speeches, in the course of which one orator said: "This is our business and your business. Only we, men of labor and struggle, can bring an end to the fratricidal conflict which has abased us all to the rank of wild beasts and has dragged us back-

ward two thousand years." After the procession, a great mass-meeting was held, in which the municipal authorities participated, and the "sense of the meeting" was unanimously that the preservation of public peace should be intrusted to the workingmen organized by the Social Democrats.

All this time the Russian administration, with unusual wisdom and discretion, refrained from interfering, and the public life of the community was guided by the council of labor delegates and the committee of the Social Democratic organizations.

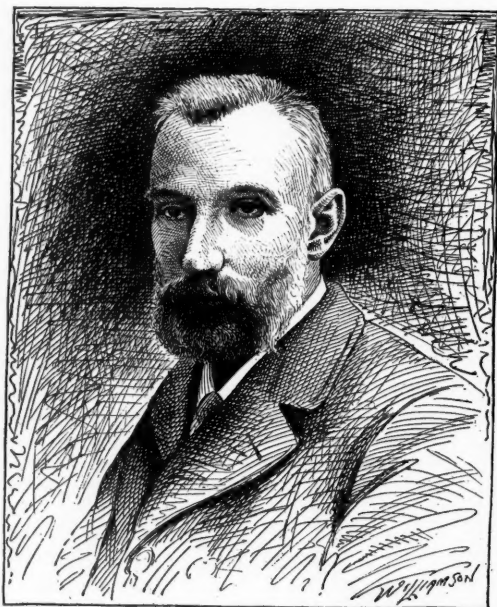
Both in Tiflis and Baku, the labor organizations impressed the Tatars and Armenians,—and, indeed, all the working classes,—by their tact and impartiality in the adjustment of differences between employers and workingmen. When a general political strike had been declared, the council of labor delegates displayed remarkable tact in avoiding increased tension in the Tatar-Armenian relations, and, moreover, compelled both these factions to recognize such strikes as legitimate political weapons. The council of labor delegates was requested by the Armenians to permit the transportation, by railroad, of flour to the starving Armenians in Yelissavetpol. This permission was granted. The council, moreover, was asked by the merchants to permit the delivery of perishable products at once. This request was also granted. The proletariat of Baku not merely directed the social and economic life of the city and the region round about for a month and a half, but it also carried on negotiations with representatives of foreign powers. Its administration of public affairs became brilliantly effective. It had established perfect peace between two warring races. It had accomplished by pacific means what the cannon and rifles of the military commanders had utterly failed to accomplish in a twelvemonth. During this rule of labor organizations, Baku was actually a republic, the Russian government officials displaying no activity, and remaining passive spectators of what was happening.

WHAT SCIENCE LOSES IN THE DEATH OF PIERRE CURIE.

IN recording and commenting upon the death of Pierre Curie, the French scientist,—who was run over, on April 19, by a wagon on one of the streets of Paris,—all the scientific and general reviews accord equal honor to his brilliant, self-sacrificing wife for her share in the discovery of radium. In the middle of last month, Mme. Curie was appointed to succeed her husband as lecturer on physical science at the Sorbonne, this being the first instance of a woman ever being appointed to such a post in France.

Professor Curie's work in electricity and on the magnetic properties of iron and oxygen at different temperatures revealed his powers to

scientists a good many years ago. He came into world-wide prominence, however, when, in 1898, a few months after his marriage with Mlle. Sklodowska, of Warsaw, it was announced that the Curies had discovered radium. It was after studying the discovery, two years before, of Dr. Becquerel regarding the spontaneous radiations from uranium that Professor and Mme. Curie hit upon the idea that such minerals might contain minute quantities of some substance more strongly radio-active than anything so far known. Investigation proved their supposition to be correct, and, after many experiments on pitchblende, they announced their discovery of radio-activity. An article describing fully the principles and



THE LATE M. PIERRE CURIE.

theory of radio-activity was printed in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for November, 1903. Mme. Curie, herself a doctor of science when she married, began even before her husband to study the phenomena of radio-activity, and she and her future husband worked together in the laboratories of the Sorbonne, patiently devoted, as they were, to their common scientific aim. M. Curie always himself gave his wife the chief credit, and together they divided the Nobel prize, in 1903, with Dr. Becquerel.

Professor Curie was born in Paris, on May 15, 1859, and was educated at the Sorbonne. In 1895 he became professor of physics at the School of Physics and Chemistry of the City of Paris, and in 1901 he was made "*chargé de cours*" for physics at the Sorbonne. In 1903 he and his wife were jointly awarded the Davy medal of the Royal Society, and in the same year the Nobel prize for physics was divided between them and M. Henri Becquerel. In 1904 the French Chamber of Deputies unanimously voted a credit of 18,700 francs to found a chair of physics for him at the Paris Faculty of Sciences, and in the following year he won an easy victory in the contest for membership of the Academy of Sciences.

In M. Curie's death the London *Speaker* sees something "bitterly and cynically capricious and irrelevant." It says:

He was only forty-seven, and nobody can say how

much more he had to teach the world. . . . The discovery of radium was announced in 1903. It has added at once to the resources of surgery and to the bewilderment and enrichment of physical science. The atomic theory disappeared, and we are presented with a totally new scientific conception,—the electrical theory of matter. A sense of adventure and romance now accompanies all speculations that are based on the discovery of this new element. We feel as Dryden felt when he described how the Royal Society was going to lead mankind to the edge of the globe in order to give it a better view of the moon. M. Curie lived long enough to see other men of science feeling their way to still further discoveries.

According to a writer in the *Westminster Gazette* who knew the Curies personally, there was a curious contrast in the early careers of the man and his wife.



MADAME CURIE.

(Who has been appointed to succeed her husband as lecturer on physics at the Sorbonne, Paris.)

M. Curie was an unpromising boy at school, and his parents wisely removed him. His wife, on the other hand, was a brilliant pupil. Her father, a professor in a Warsaw college, was too poor to pay her fees, and she could only be admitted as an assistant to clean her father's instruments for his experiments. She afterward went to teach in Germany, and then to lecture in Versailles, where she met M. Curie.

They lived together in happiness and obscure poverty. Their discoveries brought them fame without riches. He refused to accept the Legion of Honor. The more the world admires all that the two achieved in common, the more will it pity the poignant loneliness of the survivor.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

THAT perennial theme of engineers, the tunneling of the British Channel, has been revived as a subject of discussion. The opening article in the *English World's Work* for May is devoted to a discussion of this project, Sir William Holland, M.P., introducing the subject. His sole objection to the tunnel is of a strategic nature. This, however, he considers very slight, and the benefits of a Channel tunnel very substantial.

FROM THE ENGLISH SIDE.

Mr. George Turnbull discusses the tunnel from the English side. The project stands an infinitely better chance, he thinks, than in 1883, when, however, the select committee of ten Lords and Commons, with Lord Lansdowne at their head, only decided against it by a majority of two. The political situation is quite different, and in every way much more favorable than in 1883. Even if there were to be an invasion, it has not been shown that the tunnel would make matters worse for England. Both the French and the English governments are sympathetic to the proposal, especially the easily seasick French. Engineers are convinced that the gray chalk in the Channel can be bored successfully. The plans drawn up in the seventies will be little changed; and Mr. Francis Brady, the South-eastern & Chatham Company's engineer of 1883, is the engineer to-day.

On Mr. Brady's representations, experimental works were started to the west instead of to the east of Dover, at a point where the gray chalk comes to the surface and it is possible to pierce a tunnel without risk from sea water. The fact that the experimental works, carried for more than a mile under sea, proved that the gray chalk was impermeable where solid established the future route, although the alignment in following the course of the stratum across Channel has to diverge slightly from a straight course.

This tunnel, which is proposed afresh to-day, then, will be thirty miles in length, measuring from the international station at Dover to the corresponding terminus on the opposite shore at Sangatte, near Calais.

As in the case of the Simplon, there would be two independent tunnels. These would be twenty feet apart, with cross-galleries at intervals of a quarter of a mile, giving communication between them. The tunnels would run at a parallel

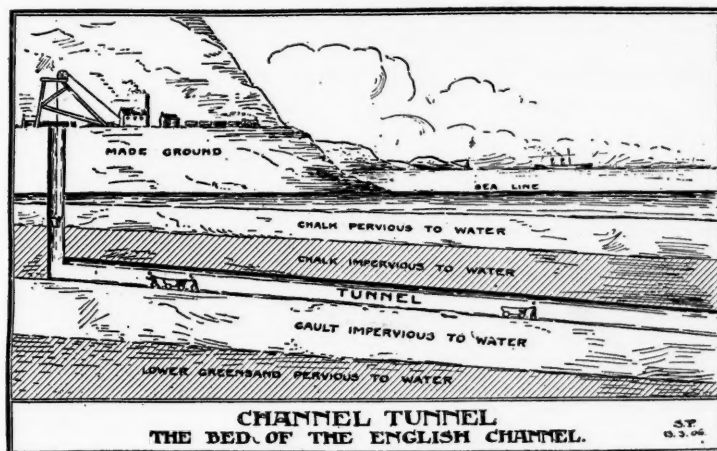
level through the gray formation, which, itself impermeable where solid to water, constitutes a continuous bed below the porous chalk and above the gault. Each tunnel would be 18 feet in diameter, and the extreme depth below the bottom of the sea would be 150 feet.

Of course, the difference the tunnel would make to Dover is incalculable. She would then be a formidable rival of Antwerp and Hamburg, and the advantage to railways would not be much less.

The international convenience of having British and foreign railway stock of the standard gauge running over the submarine lines would give a great impetus to traffic. From London the Southeastern coaches could run to Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, Brussels, Vienna, Rome, Copenhagen, Constantinople, Athens, St. Petersburg, and wagons from these and the other capitals of Europe could come to London and radiate in all directions throughout the lines of this country.

FROM THE FRENCH SIDE.

Mr. Charles Dawbarn, dealing with this aspect of the question, says that since the formation, thirty years ago, of the French and the English tunnel companies much progress has been made in tunneling. Much was learned in making the Simplon tunnel, and though the length of the Channel tunnel would be much greater (he puts it at perhaps thirty-five miles), the difficulties are much less. Never has the time been more favorable to the consideration of the scheme so far as France is concerned. In fact, the French boggy is practically laid; but there remains the German boggy,—the possibility that Germany might war against the republic, and compel her to give up the strip of land containing the French end of the tunnel. And then French people



consider that there is another aspect of the case, often forgotten by England,—the blow that might be inflicted on English shipping interests. They think shipping would be diverted from London and Liverpool to the advantage of Marseilles and Genoa. The Lyons silk manufacturers, who now run a special train to convey their silk merchandise to London, would no longer be disturbed by fear of the boat being delayed. And it means a great deal to them to have their silk on the market exactly on time. Normandy

and Brittany produce would probably all go by the tunnel. But, says Mr. Dawbarn, this only means more into the pockets of the railway companies and less into those of the shipowners. Once build your Channel tunnel and the Londoner will reckon Paris nearer than Dublin, and the Parisian and provincial Frenchman will have the one great obstacle removed to his visiting England,—his dread of the sea. The writer forgets the rooted conviction of the exorbitant charges of English hotels.

THE FOLLY AND DOOM OF GAMBLING.

THE *Quarterly Review* has an interesting discussion of the art of gambling as developed in connection with Monte Carlo, horse-racing, and the Stock Exchange. The writer describes what goes on at Monaco thus :

The roulette is a wheel which lies on its face with its center on a fixed pivot. The croupier causes the wheel to revolve rapidly about its center, and then

jerks a small ivory ball in the opposite direction around the rim. When the ball loses its momentum it falls into one of thirty-seven stalls cut into the surface of the wheel. These stalls are marked in irregular order with the numbers from zero to thirty-six, inclusive; and they are colored alternately red and black, except zero, which has no color. The even chances, so called because a successful bet upon one of them earns the value of the stake, are red against black, odd against even, first eighteen against second eighteen. Zero does not belong to any of these groups. When zero appears, the bank takes half the stakes, and thus gains, on the average, $\frac{1}{2}$ in 37, or 1.35 per cent. on the even chances. If the gambler bets on a number and wins, the bank pays him thirty-five times his stake instead of thirty-six times, and thus wins, on the average, one stake in thirty-seven, or 2.7 per cent. from the numbers. "Trente-et-quarante," a game of cards, is also played at Monte Carlo. There are only even chances. The advantage of the bank, called *refait*, can be insured against for 1 per cent.

These small percentages of from 1 to 2.7 suffice to bring in an annual profit of about £1,250,000. This, then, must be nearly the whole of the amount taken into the gambling-rooms in the course of the year for the purpose of being staked. . . . most of the gamblers do habitually stake their winnings until they are lost; and the bank wins a sum nearly equal to what the public provides for the purpose of gambling.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE GAMBLER.

The writer next considers the psychology of the gambler. He says :



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THE CASINO AT MONTE CARLO MONACO.

Few would admit that they have been lucky in life generally. Most men believe that they have deserved greater rewards than they have received. It is precisely this feeling of being misunderstood, of having virtues which human beings are too dull to recognize, that gives rise to the idea that when omniscient Fortune is consulted inherent merit will at last be appreciated. The pangs of despised worth are then exchanged for the crown of divine recognition.

The winning of a stake produces a sense of elation far out of proportion to its value. The winner is one marked out from his fellows by the approval of a non-human power called chance. Moreover, he has evidently a peculiar faculty for perceiving the drift of things. Those who win are very clever; those who lose exceptionally stupid.

The amateur who uses a roulette system, or backs a horse, or speculates on the Stock Exchange is, in fact, assuming powers of prophecy which are not natural to human beings; for he is asserting that he can, without special training, see more clearly than those whose business it is to understand these subjects, and that his divining power will enable him to beat the professional, even when weighted with that functionary's fee for introduction to the gambling arena. He is claiming superhuman qualities.

Passing to forms of vice practised at home, the writer remarks by the way that if there were no betting there would be no horse-racing. The gambler is to horse-racing what roulette is to Monte Carlo—he keeps it alive.

THE REMEDY.

While admitting that many harmful forms of gambling could be lessened by legislation, the writer maintains that the only logical cure for reckless gambling is to be found at last in the cultivation of the human brain.

No individual having a true conception of the principles that govern roulette would risk any serious sum of money at Monte Carlo. Now there is a steady growth in the understanding of roulette. Modern mathematicians know more of the laws of probability than did Pascal or d'Alembert. Modern system-mongers, great as is their folly, have at least got beyond some of the puerile superstitions of their predecessors. Few now believe in an infallible system. Thus, the gambling at Monte Carlo becomes, by slow degrees, less irrational.

It is not suggested that wagering on games of chance, on horse-races, on the rise and fall of stocks, will come to an end; but when the individual understands what he is about he will have less confidence. He will stop sooner; and the average wager will be reduced to a comparatively harmless amount. The spirit of gambling is nearly allied to, and may easily be transformed into, the spirit of rational enterprise. The man who, for a worthy object, risks a carefully prepared amalgam of money and knowledge may sometimes be a loser; but such losses can be utilized as steps toward future gain. The gambler may never be abolished; but we may hope that in time, with the growth of intelligence, he will be domesticated and harnessed for the use of mankind.

WILL ENGLAND AND GERMANY CLASH IN THE FAR EAST?

GERMAN activities in China are provoking many comments in the columns of Japanese journals, among which Dr. S. Nakamura's contribution in the current issue of the *Gaiko-jihō* (Diplomatic Review), of Tokio, is worthy of special attention. According to this scholar of international law, the political situation in Europe does not permit Germany to expand her territory on the Continent. On the one hand, Switzerland, Luxemburg, and Belgium are declared permanent neutral states; on the other, France and Russia are in alliance, to counteract which Germany herself was forced to organize the Dreibund, thus leaving no room for her territorial aspiration in the direction of Austria and Italy. Impelled by this peculiar relationship existing between the Continental powers, Dr. Nakamura believes, Germany has expanded her navy on no small scale and bent her efforts for establishing a foothold in the Far East, an enterprise of which the occupation of Kiao-Chau is the most remarkable outcome.

But as soon as the Kaiser laid his hands upon the territory of the Celestial Empire a severe blow was dealt by England and Japan to his policy in the Far Orient.

The Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1902 was partly due to Germany's fault. When the British Government, in pursuance of the Anglo-German agreement of 1901, made an overture to Berlin that the two nations protest against the Russian encroachment upon Manchuria the latter avoided joining hands with the former on the plea that the agreement in question did not concern Manchuria, which is outside of China proper. The result could not have been otherwise than it was. England sought Japan's coöperation in the undertaking of staying the Russian advance in the Far East.

Germany, continues Dr. Nakamura, has never been friendly to Japan. Ever since the Kaiser raised the cry of the "yellow peril," the ascendancy of Japan in the Far East has been his nightmare. He has never lost an opportunity of misjudging and slighting the Island Empire.

It was but natural that during the late war Germany should have prayed for Japan's defeat. Should the war end, as it actually did, in the victory of England's Far-Eastern ally, German influence in China must indirectly suffer, while Kiao-Chau, with Port Arthur taken from the hands of the Russians, will no longer have the power to intimidate Japan. But, all her expectations having been blighted, Germany has been forced to abandon her cherished ambition to over-

awe the Peking Government by dint of military demonstration. The significant change of her attitude toward the Manchu dynasty has been vindicated by her proposal to withdraw her troops from the province of Chili. Renouncing the policy of the mailed fist, the German Emperor is now evidently courting the friendship of the mandarin.

The German programme for naval expansion to be carried out before 1917 is of great import in its bearings upon world-politics. According to Dr. Nakamura, this naval programme of the Kaiser is undoubtedly intended to run a race with the British navy in Chinese waters.

England, with her mighty sea force, is the only Western power able to throw a serious obstacle in the way of German ascendancy in the Orient. Russia's shattered prestige in that part of the globe will not be remedied at least for several decades to come; French influence in southern China is not so formidable; America has no sphere of influence in continental Asia. If Germany could only force England into the back-

ground, her supremacy in the Far East would be assured beyond dispute.

The permanence of the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance and the enlargement of its scope, Dr. Nakamura believes, is no small handicap to German ambition in China. Side by side with the total collapse of the Northern Colossus, this new alliance between the two island powers has resulted in practically isolating Germany in the Far East.

Undismayed by this disadvantageous condition, the German Emperor seems, to all intents and purposes, determined to challenge British supremacy in the Orient. In the past, the Far-Eastern question has been essentially that of the conflicting interests between England and Russia; in the future, it will be the question of the struggle for supremacy between Germany and England.

In conclusion, Dr. Nakamura predicts that an armed conflict between England and Germany will occur within the next thirty years.

CHINA ON THE EVE OF BECOMING A GREAT POWER.

ONE of the most convincing evidences of China's intention to take her place among the progressive powers of the world is the recent sweeping imperial edict taking over the customs service from the hands of foreigners into Chinese control. Whether this means any change in the imperial maritime customs department, at the head of which Sir Robert Hart has been for so many years, remains to be seen. The appointment of a Chinese customs administrator-general, however, is a very sweeping change.

These changes are more significant in China than they would be in any other country, considering the Chinese conservatism and caution, but the Chinese educated mind is being gradually brought around to Western ways of looking at things. Indeed, this is proceeding with great rapidity, considering the extent of the change, if we are to believe the views advanced by a student of China, Baron von Siebold, who contributes an analytical article to the *Deutsche Revue* on the present-day Chinese attitude toward foreigners. Baron von Siebold places no credence in the alarmist reports concerning a threatened general outbreak against foreigners. He believes that these reports originate, largely, in the brains of American journalists. For most of the ill-treatment they have received, Baron von Siebold declares, foreigners in China have themselves to blame.

The foreigner's habit of regarding the Chinaman as an inferior, and treating him as such even in his own country, must naturally hurt the Chinese feeling, particularly the feeling of the cultured classes. Centuries

ago, the great Chinese sage Confucius taught his countrymen that among people of real culture there can be no distinction of race. Their hatred of foreigners—if such, indeed, it may be termed—is, therefore, simply a consequence of our own shortsightedness and contempt.

It will require the most masterful diplomacy, says this German writer, on the part of the best diplomats of the West to maintain Western interests in China and remove the existing mistrust toward Europeans and Americans. But such diplomacy is necessary, since China is actually in the midst of a real reform movement of vast proportions, which extends from the imperial throne to the most insignificant mandarin.

The Chinese Empire wishes to conform to what the age demands from a great power. She properly begins by transforming her internal policy. With her vast extent and her myriad population of extraordinary diversity, she will find her task incomparably more difficult than Japan found hers. To attempt to utilize in a few decades the achievements of centuries is a tremendous undertaking, and it should be no cause for astonishment if, in the course of such fundamental transformation, occasional lapses of order intervene.

China, Baron von Siebold believes, will complete her reforms and will become an Asiatic great power in the modern sense. If the cry "China for the Chinese" is popular in the empire to-day, the German writer believes, it does not signify that China wants no foreigners, but that she wishes and intends to be mistress within her own boundaries. Every month the world is becoming more certain of her aim and of her power to realize this aim in the near future.

SOME OF THE BARBARITIES OF MODERN WARFARE.

A STUDY of the barbarous methods of fighting which still obtain when nations go to war is contributed to the *Deutsche Revue* by General von Lignitz. He records the advance made in "civilized warfare" since the St. Petersburg convention of 1868, called by the Czar Alexander II. to abolish the use of explosive arms. By universal international agreement, at this conference, the use of explosive projectiles weighing less than four hundred grams has been prohibited. General von Lignitz, however, finds many other apparatus and methods now actually in use equally barbarous. He discusses the cruelty and ineffectiveness of the hand-grenade or hand-torpedo, which maims when it does not kill, and the application of which is quite as dangerous to the projector as to the person at whom it is aimed. The use of floating submarine mines ought also to be regulated internationally, and detached mines—those that are now chained—ought to be absolutely abolished. General von Lignitz also contends that the power of submarine mines in general should be regulated. He points out that the mines which destroyed the battleships *Petropavlovsk* and *Hatsuse* in the late Russo-Japanese War might have disabled the vessels without sinking them and destroying all their crew. This Ger-

man military writer strongly condemns the use of tread-mines, which did such powerful execution at Port Arthur. He condemns the destruction by torpedoes of transports laden with land forces. The destruction of such transports is not gallant, nor, he says, is it necessary. "A captured vessel can always be turned to account, and a captured company can always be subsequently exchanged." The same applies to coal-ing-vessels and supply-ships. Of course, these may be captured, but it is barbarous to destroy them and sink their crews. "Destruction of a ship with its crew of non-combatants is never necessary, and is just as unchivalrous as it would be on land to massacre the drivers of a provision convoy." The range of modern naval artillery (nine to twelve miles) is so great that cities and towns back of the coast may be reached and destroyed. General von Lignitz would prohibit bombardment of these places, since their destruction would in nowise influence the issue of the conflict and could only result in the killing of innocent people and the destruction of property. "What the Japanese attained in their knightly Samurai, who counted many peasants and plain soldiers in their ranks," says this German writer, in conclusion, "ought to be possible also for the so-called Christian nations."

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF THE OPIUM TRADE IN THE DUTCH COLONIES.

THE question of government ownership of public utilities and certain branches of commerce seems to have spread even to the Malay Archipelago, as appears from an article in the *Hollandsche Revue*, of Haarlem, which we here reproduce in part.

From the time of the establishment of Dutch authority in the East Indies, the monopoly of opium has been a profitable source of income to the Dutch Government. Up to 1894, the preparation and sale of the drug was farmed out by the government to individuals or firms, but as this had grown to be very unsatisfactory, both from a financial and a moral point of view, the government determined to gradually abolish the system and to take the opium industry entirely into its own hands. It began by abolishing the farming, or contract, system in 1894 on the island of Madura, northeast of Java, which was followed, in 1896, by the three eastern "residences" of Java, till, in 1898, the government

ownership in this trade throughout the entire archipelago was definitely proclaimed. But the principle was not applied to the whole of Java till 1904, while Sumatra and the other outlying possessions were not included in the change until 1905 and the present year.

There is a prospect that the revenues from this source will be considerably greater under government ownership and management than ever was or could have been the case under the contract system, notwithstanding the large rents and premiums that were paid by the contractors and the high prices formerly demanded by the government for the crude opium.

The question has arisen whether the state will be able, in the long run, to depend upon the opium trade as a source of satisfactory revenue, since the indications already point to a constant lowering of the demand, corresponding with the increase in price which has come since government control was entered upon, as it certainly

would be impolitic to make up for the difference in revenue occurring at any time by an additional increase in the cost to the consumer. The average price per gram under the contract system was sixteen to seventeen florins. The raising of this already high price must naturally be followed by a falling off in the demand. Prepared opium in Java, as compared with other countries, is already extremely high, even from five to ten times as high as elsewhere.

One of the results of this, among others, will be the emigration from Java of those for whom this price is almost prohibitive to sections where the opium tax will not press so heavily upon them. And these will not be among the least energetic or the poorest of the population. A fact tending greatly to check the rejoicing of any anti-opium propagandist who might have got the notion that a decrease in demand necessarily indicates an increase in the number of total abstainers from the drug, since this increase in price does not lead the opium-smoker

to break off his inveterate habit, but only drives him to where he can indulge his appetite at less cost in cash.

It has been found, also, that since the establishment of government ownership the smuggling of opium has rather increased than diminished, since with the increase in the price of legally sold opium the profits offered by the contraband trade in this article have naturally become very tempting; and the higher the price rises the greater the premium on smuggling will become. With this also goes, as a natural consequence, the necessity of a stricter and more extensive, and therefore more costly, police surveillance, both by land and by sea.

There is danger, therefore, this writer thinks, if the government continues to follow the course upon which it has entered on the same footing, that when a certain price-limit has been reached government ownership will suddenly find itself completely checkmated, and that without having attained any moral end.

THE BUDGET OF AN ENGLISH UNIVERSITY.

A PLEA for Cambridge University, England, appears in the *Quarterly Review*, pressing for an additional endowment of £1,500,000 (\$7,500,000), the sum estimated in 1904 by the heads of departments in the university as necessary to place their several provinces in a state of efficiency. In order to show that "her reputed wealth is a fiction, while her poverty is a grim fact," the writers give an interesting account of the annual income and expenditure of the university.

The figures given in this statement may be interesting, for purposes of comparison, to the administrative heads of some of our American universities.

COLLEGES.

Of the seventeen colleges, the income is:

From endowments, per year.....	£220,000
From fees, rent of rooms, etc., per year.....	90,000

Annual total..... £310,000

Expenditure:

Management, repairs, improvements, rates and taxes, interest on loans, maintenance of buildings.....	£130,000
Fellowship and stipends.....	78,000
Scholarships.....	32,000
Contribution to university.....	32,000
Toward tuition fund.....	4,000
Payment of college officers' servants, college libraries, printing, etc., at about £2,000 per college....	34,000
	£310,000

Of the £78,000 spent in fellowships and stipends, seventeen heads of houses receive £15,000. The 315 ordinary fellows average about £200 a year. Prize fellowships are few.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Income:	
Matriculation, degree, examination, and other fees.....	£30,000
Contribution from colleges.....	32,000
Income from endowments.....	2,000
Total.....	£64,000

In 1904 the university, in the course of its ordinary work, expended £65,300, distributed, roughly, as follows:

Officers, secretaries, and servants.....	£4,100
Maintenance of business offices, registry, senate house, and schools.....	1,300
Rates and taxes.....	3,400
Obligatory payments from income.....	1,300
Stipends of professors.....	12,400
Stipends of readers, university lecturers, demonstrators, and other teachers.....	9,100
Maintenance and subordinate staff of scientific departments (including the botanic garden and observatory).....	9,600
University library, staff, and up-keep.....	6,300
Examiners' fees, etc.....	5,900
Debt on buildings, sites, sinking-fund, and interest on building loans.....	8,500
Printing and stationery.....	2,600
Pension funds (professors, £200; servants, £150)....	350
Miscellaneous expenses.....	450
	£65,300

The forty-four professors average £550 (\$2,750) a year. Fifty-three lecturers receive from £200 (\$1,000) a year to £500 (\$2,500). There is much

unpaid service cheerfully rendered. The writers warmly protest against the idea that the university teaches and cares for nothing but the ancient languages, theology, and mathematics. An enumeration of the developments in the teach-

ing of modern science and languages is given. The newly established school of economics and politics is in urgent need of three or four lectureships, to which definite duties in research should be attached.

HOW PLANTS AND ANIMALS, IN THEIR BEGINNINGS, ARE SIMILAR.

BELIEVERS in the "true faith" of evolution will read with pleasure an article which M. Camille Saint-Saens, the biologist, has contributed to the *Nouvelle Revue* (Paris), and in which he demonstrates the close germinal relationship that subsists between the animal and the vegetable kingdoms. His views, it may be premised, can only meet with acceptance by those who acquiesce in the doctrine of evolution in its entirety. M. Saint-Saens does not claim that he adduces in support of his ideas irrefragable evidence. He holds, however, and an impartial examination of his theory must allow, that his hypotheses are sufficiently plausible to be considered justifiable. One of the most researchful of modern French workers, both in the field of teleology and that of practical science, M. Saint-Saens has recently been subjecting the spermatozoön of the mammal and the germ of the plant to microscopic examination. He has found that there exists between them more than a simple analogy. Both, after impregnation, develop along similar lines,—that is to say, by the multiplication of cells obtained by segmentation. In the human embryo, for example, before the development of the members, as well as in the seed of young grain, one notes the same curvilinear form, with distinct evidence of the umbilical cord in the center. Though all seeds do not show so distinct a resemblance to the mammiferous egg, there still remains so palpable an analogy between them that the membrane in which the foetal life is nourished is in both instances termed the placenta. To quote this French scientist:

Through the embryo, in each case, runs an axis of which one extremity ends in a point, while the other extremity assumes a rounded or poll-shape form. From each side of the axis, in course of time, appendices begin to develop. These invariably take the direction of the extremity to which they are nearest. In the vertebræ, for example, two appendices take one direction—toward the head; two take the contrary direction, the same phenomenon occurring in plants. In the animal, a bone succeeds to the ramiform excrescence, to be followed by a second excrescence producing two bones. From the third articulation the subdivisions increase, till we get the five fingers and toes of the hands and

feet. . . . The hand exists only among the superior animals and among the latest-comers in the chronology of living beings; yet it is found among the remotest animals of prehistoric times, such as the ichthyosaurus and the giant turtles. The advantages of this articular subdivision are extremely problematical, and the utility of so complex an instrument among animals is open to question. Even in man, the utility of five toes is questionable. How much more so, then, in the elephant! We are led, therefore, to the conclusion that organs were formed, not by necessity, but as the result of some general law of *ramification*, which reaches its full organic development only in vegetables. This law we find, moreover, in the crystallization of minerals, and is, in my view, equivalent to the law of segmentation, in virtue of which procreation takes place in the development of the human body.

M. Saint-Saens proceeds then to point out the salient analogies, the result of his studies being most illuminating. He says:

The upper part of the axis in both species is called the head, expressing itself, in plants, as the flower; in vertebræ, as the brain. These apparently irreconcilable conditions are not so irreconcilable when one reflects that in both cases this place is occupied by the organ which is most effective in preserving the species. Fecundity is the main factor for preserving its kind in the plant, and it is, consequently, in efflorescence that the plant displays its greatest vigor and vitality. Among animals, once the development of the nervous system has brought about intelligence and conscious will, everything changes—the future being then, not to the most prolific, but to the most intelligent. Thenceforth the organs of fecundity are relegated, comparatively speaking, to a secondary place; are sacrificed, in a great measure, to the improvement of the brain and the senses, on the development of which the intelligence depends.

Then comes the inferior extremity of the animal,—namely, the tail, which has played such an important part in the doctrine of evolution. To quote M. Saint-Saens further:

Though most animals possess a tail, either in the full or the incipient stage of growth, few of them use it to the same extent as the kangaroo, the scorpion, the horse, and the giraffe. What was its destined use? That it was not destined for ornament is shown by the fact that in certain vertebræ it is proved to be an extension of the vertebral column. A satisfactory solution is to be found, I think, in the hypothesis that the tail, in animals, is nothing else than the tap-root of

vegetables, which has become obsolete, or useless, owing to the fact that the living being has long since adopted another method of struggling for existence.

How has such a radical change in the condition of life come about? The solution of the mystery, M. Saint-Saens believes, may be found in the study of carnivorous plants. Darwin, who gave them deep study, found many of them provided with digestive organs of a very active kind, such as the *Dionæa Muscipula*. That these plants are rare renders plausible the hypothesis that they are the last survivors of their species and that they mark what remains of the transitional stage between the plant and the zoöphyte, which is still strikingly like a plant in external

form. It is known, moreover, that the zoöphyte has neither mouth nor stomach, in the properly accepted meaning of the term, but simply a digestive cavity.

The foregoing hypothesis, concludes M. Saint-Saens, would enable us to account for the antlers in forest animals, for the presence of generative organs on the heads of spiders, and for the beautiful colors which certain birds assume in the flowering season. Finally, it is pointed out, zoölogists have already compared the skeletons of vertebræ with those of plants, and have found between the articulatory process of the vegetable and that of the animal a resemblance of the most striking kind.

CULTIVATING THE HUMAN PLANT.

MR. LUTHER BURBANK, already well known for his wonderful experiments with plants, contributes to the May number of the *Century* a suggestive article on the training of the human plant, in which he advocates the adaptation of the principles of plant cultivation in a more or less modified form to the human being.

In the course of his investigations connected with plants Mr. Burbank has frequently been struck by the similarity between the organization and development of plants and human beings. In both, the crossing of species is paramount, but, he says, it must be accompanied by rigid selection of the best, together with wise supervision, intelligent care, and the utmost patience.

CROSSING AND SELECTIVE ENVIRONMENT.

The American race, he continues, is more crossed than any other, and in it we may see all the best and all the worst qualities of each race. After the necessary crossing should come elimination and refining, till the finished product has been produced, and it is to selective environment and training that he devotes his article.

First, Mr. Burbank would not allow any child to go to school before he is ten years old; that is to say, the first ten years of the child's life should be considered necessary to the preparation for the work before him. The child must be healthy, and should be brought up in the country, if possible. The first ten years of his life should be spent in the open in close touch with nature, and surrounded with all the influences of love.

We must be absolutely honest with the child;

we must teach him self-respect, keep out fear, keep him happy, give him plenty of sunlight and fresh air, and nourishing food. In the child, as in the plant, heredity will make itself felt, but by patient cultivation and persistence you may fix a desirable trait in a human being as you may breed a desirable attribute into a plant. The work may take years, and even centuries, but Mr. Burbank does not doubt but that repeated application of the same modifying forces for several generations will bring about the desired result.

Thus, he would transform abnormal children into normal ones, and build up the physically weak into the best that they are capable of becoming. The most difficult problem to solve is the treatment of the mentally defective. When the tendencies in a plant are vicious, the plant must be destroyed, and though it might be a boon to the human race if imbecile children could be eliminated, he thinks that here the analogy between plant cultivation and the cultivation of the human being must cease. The only hope is that constant cultivation and selection will ultimately do away with such defectives.

PATIENT CULTIVATION.

In plants, from six to ten generations are sufficient to fix them in their new ways, and it is suggested that ten generations of human life would be ample to fix any desired attribute. Yet a plant is said to be the most stubborn living thing in the world, and the will of a human being weak in comparison, so that with the sensitive, pliable nature of the child the problem should be infinitely easier.

WHAT CHARACTERISTICS ARE INHERITED?

CAN it be proved by experiment that acquired characteristics are inherited?

The statement, made by an eminent biologist, that they were not inherited became the subject of much heated discussion in the scientific world, and many experiments were undertaken, in the hope of getting some tangible evidence that might be used as proof for either one side of the argument or the other, for the subject of heredity is of great importance for the explanation of evolution, and of the actual condition of the organic world, with all the differences that appear when we compare animals and plants of the present time with those of geological history.

Dr. J. de Meyer sums up the results of his investigations on the subject in the last number of the *Archives de Biologie* (Paris).

To establish the principle of non-inheritance of acquired characteristics, instances have been cited of wounds and mutilations, which, as is well known, are never transmitted from one generation to the next; the loss of an eye or an ear would not reappear as a deformity in the progeny of any individual. On the other hand, the development of an extra number of digits in any person is likely to reappear for generations afterward.

But the majority of wounds that are known to be not inherited affect only a minor part of the body, while if they affected a greater part of the body, there is a possibility that they might be transmitted. A variation is transmitted only when it originates from an influence that has acted upon the entire organism in a way to produce deep-seated effects leading to great changes of which any particular variation would be merely a local manifestation.

It would naturally be of advantage to individuals to inherit useful characteristics acquired by their parents, but if this were the case undesirable traits would be transmitted just as easily, so that, on the whole, transmission of acquired characteristics would be disastrous. If animals or plants conserved in themselves even diffuse traces of all the accidents and wounds sustained by their ancestors, teratology would become a subject of great importance.

The body of any plant or animal is composed of cells which seem to be divided into two distinct sets presenting a deep-seated and radical antithesis. The first set includes the great variety of cells that form the *soma*, or body in the strict sense of the word, and the other set

includes the germ cells which are undifferentiated and protomorphic in character but have all the elements of the complete organism in *potentia*.

Germ cells transmit only their own individual variations, and are not in any way affected by the modifications of their neighbors, the somatic, or body, cells, however much they may change.

It seems, then, that acquired characteristics are inherited only when they are of a general nature and affect the whole organism.

As an instance of this sort the author cites experiments made upon a variety of barley, cultivated in the southern part of Norway, which grew and ripened in about one hundred and seventeen days. The barley was planted in localities farther and farther north, where the summers were shorter, with the result that it came to ripen in seventy-six days. When the seed of this was taken back to Christiania, where it had a long summer again, it continued to ripen in seventy-six days for several seasons, showing that the variation produced in response to the short season of the north had affected the whole plant organization, until it had become a stable characteristic.

It is a well-known fact that all kinds of plants growing near the poles run through their annual cycle of development in much shorter time than the same plants in temperate regions, an experiment by nature on a large scale that seems to confirm the results shown in this instance.

A somewhat similar case of heredity in the animal kingdom was shown by a flock of sheep raised in the Vosges which contracted a disease of the joints under the influence of the damp climate. The sheep were taken to a distant locality where there was a drier climate, but the lambs, born some time afterward, suffered from the same disease.

Was the disease hereditary, and could it be taken as a proof of transmission of acquired characteristics? The author thinks not, but explains it as being due to the effect of the climate upon the whole constitution of the animals, which became specially sensitive at the joints, where they were least resistant to any changes in nutrition brought about by the influence of the climate, so that the change must be considered as modifying the whole animal and not merely one group of the cells of the body. The effect was so general that it had in some way modified the nature of the germ cells.

BRIEFER NOTES ON TOPICS IN THE PERIODICALS.

SUBJECTS TREATED IN THE POPULAR AMERICAN MONTHLIES.

Descriptions of Places and People.—The June numbers of the illustrated monthlies are rich in descriptive articles. As many as half-a-dozen appear in the *Century* alone. Prominent in this list is a two-page essay on "Sunset Near Jerusalem," by Corwin Knapp Linson, with two striking colored drawings by the author. Following this is an article, with pictures, by W. T. Benda, on "Tatra, a Mountain Region Between Galicia and Hungary." The Marne River of France is the subject of one of Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell's characteristic articles, accompanied by Mr. Pennell's drawings. A series of pictures of the London 'bus, with its accompanying human types, is contributed by Thornton Oakley. The wonderful Alpine trolley line to the Jungfrau peak is described by Ernst von Hesse Wartegg. In the series of "Historic Palaces of Paris," Camille Gronkowski gives an interesting account of the Élysée Palace, the present residence of the French President.—In *Scribner's*, the ancient Norman town of Valognes is the subject of a delightful article by Mary King Waddington.—Mr. William Dean Howells writes entertainingly in *Harper's* concerning Chester, which he characterizes as "the handiest piece of English antiquity for new Americans to try their infant teeth on."—In the same magazine, Charles Henry White offers a series of his remarkably clever etchings of characteristic buildings and groups of buildings in Philadelphia, together with several pages of letter-press description.—Apropos of the approaching change in the status of the Five Civilized Tribes of the Indian Territory, discussed elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS by Mr. Harvey, there is an article in the *World's Work* for June by M. G. Cuniff on the new State of Oklahoma. Another article dealing with the American Indian is that by E. S. Curtis in *Scribner's*, which is accompanied by a series of striking photographs of Indian types of the Northwest plains recently taken by Mr. Curtis himself. Louis Akin writes in the *Craftsman* for June of the Hopi Indians.—The wonderful Snake River of Idaho, a thousand-mile stream which flows over a precipice fifty feet higher than Niagara, is described by William Howard Kirkbride in the *World's Work*.—"Old-Time Southern Life in the Hidden Courtyards of New Orleans" is the title of an article by Campbell Macleod in the *Craftsman*.

Studies of Bird Life.—The American naturalist, Frank M. Chapman, gives in *Scribner's* his impressions of English bird life,—an article which will doubtless prove suggestive to many American tourists in England during the coming summer.—In the *American Magazine* (formerly *Leslie's*), Mr. William L. Finley gives an account of "Home Life in a Gull Colony" in the lake region of southern Oregon. Some unusual photographs of gulls, by Herman T. Buhlman, accompany Mr. Finley's text.—"A Bird-Gazer at the Grand Cañon" is the title of an essay by Bradford Torrey in the June *Atlantic*. This brief paper, packed as it is with bird-

lore, demonstrates once again how much more can be seen and learned in a short time by the trained naturalist than by the inexperienced novice.

Notes on Art and Architecture.—"Recent Mural Decorations in Some State Capitols" are described by Hamilton Bell in *Appleton's Booklovers*. The works of La Farge, Blashfield, and F. D. Millet in the Minnesota Capitol, Kenyon Cox in the Iowa Capitol at Des Moines, and Simmons and Reid in the Boston State House are especially noted.—The *Craftsman* has an article on "Christ as Modern American Artists See Him," by William Griffith.—In the same magazine the Second New Jerusalem Church in California,—"A Departure in Church Building,"—is described by "A Stranger," while Louis H. Sullivan discusses the question "What Is Architecture?"—"The Trend of American Art" is the subject of an article in the *Cosmopolitan* by Leila Meehlin, and F. W. Saunderson writes in the *Grand Magazine* of "The Profession of Art in England."

Engineering Topics.—Mechanical flight is the subject of two articles in the June magazines. George Calvert writes in *Appleton's Booklovers Magazine*, treating of the recent experiences of American and European inventors, and E. B. Grimes expresses in the *Technical World Magazine*, of Chicago, a somewhat more optimistic view of the approaching solution of the problem.—"Mile-a-Minute Motor Boats" are discussed by H. H. Everett in the *Cosmopolitan*.—The wonderful Victoria Bridge across the Zambesi is the subject of an article in the *World's Work* by A. T. Prince, who was assistant engineer for the construction company. This bridge, within sight of the Victoria Falls, the greatest cataract in the world, was opened for traffic in October, last, and crosses a cañon three hundred and fifty feet deep. Many interesting adventures in its building are related by Mr. Prince.—The glass bridge, half a mile high, over the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas River in Colorado is the subject of an article in the *Technical World Magazine* by Elihu Palmer. This bridge is now in the course of construction, and it is expected that by midsummer of the present year travelers may enjoy the opportunity of passing over it.—Edward M. Conley writes in the *World's Work* on "A New Isthmian Railroad," referring to the completion by Mexico of the Tehuantepec route that will bring New York fourteen hundred miles nearer San Francisco than by the Panama route.—In *Appleton's Booklovers Magazine*, Dr. Henry C. Rowland concludes his series of articles on "The Truth About Panama," devoting special attention in the present installment to the question of labor on the Isthmus.

Biography and Autobiography.—"The Reminiscences of a Long Life," by Carl Schurz, in *McClure's*, include in the June number an account of the author's

arrest in Paris just before the *coup d'état* of December, 1851. It is understood that this valuable autobiography had been virtually completed before the death of Mr. Schurz, last month. Only a portion of it is appearing in the magazine, the full manuscript being reserved for publication in book form.—A sketch of the late Prof. N. S. Shaler, of Harvard, by Langdon Warner, appears in the June number of the *World's Work*.—Alfred Henry Lewis contributes to the *Cosmopolitan* for June the first installment of a vivacious "Story of Andrew Jackson."—In *Munsey's Magazine*, the third chapter in "The Romance of Steel and Iron in America," by Herbert N. Casson, deals with the rise of Andrew Carnegie. Mr. Casson tells in detail how Mr. Carnegie, beginning as a bobbin boy, became in turn a stoker, a telegraph operator, and a railroad superintendent; how he went into the iron business, began the manufacture of steel, and rapidly made his way, against many obstacles, to colossal wealth.—The *Century* publishes the

story of "The American Hero of Kimberley" (George F. Labram), by T. J. Gordon Gardiner. Little as Mr. Labram was known in the land of his birth, his services during the siege of Kimberley received the thanks of the British Government and were publicly referred to by Lord Roberts as in their way unparalleled in modern warfare. Mr. Labram was chief engineer of the De Beers Consolidated Mine. He had been born in Detroit and reared in Hancock, Mich. His skill as an electrician proved valuable during the siege in more ways than one. He devised an ingenious conning-tower to aid the besieged, made shells for use in the 4-inch breech-loading gun, also of his manufacture, and in many other ways, although a non-combatant, distinguished himself as the most efficient individual defender of the besieged town. He was struck by a Boer shell in his room at the hotel, and instantly killed.—In the *American Magazine*, "The Philosophy of an Adventurous American" (Horace Fletcher) is analyzed by Arthur Goodrich.

SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN REVIEWS.

Dangers of Anti-Clericalism in Italy.—The *Civiltà Cattolica* (Rome) maintains that anti-clerical prejudice, sown throughout Italy by revolutionary liberalism, is the great obstacle to the religious pacification and true national unity of the nation. As evidences of the existence of this spirit the writer of the article quotes the annual Giordano Bruno celebrations in Rome, and a recent article by Prof. C. Lombroso on the dangers of clericalism. From other points of view, however, he admits that the religious condition of Italy to-day is in many ways most encouraging.

The Patriotism of Madame Adam.—An anonymous writer contributes to the *Nouvelle Revue* an appreciation of the patriotism of Madame Adam, based on the fourth volume of her memoirs, entitled "My Illusions and Our Sufferings During the Siege of Paris." Madame Adam, the founder of the *Nouvelle Revue*, intended her journal of the siege of Paris for her daughter, but, says the writer of the present article, it far exceeds its original aim; it is to France and to humanity that it is addressed. Madame Adam writes of Gambetta: "Gambetta is all that we believed him to be. He has arranged everything. He ought to have been financial, political, and military administrator. The choice which he, as minister of war, made of commanders, generals, and admirals shows his knowledge of men. All those whom he chose are destined to be the chiefs of the new French army. . . . All are agreed that if we had had inside Paris a man capable of the energy which Gambetta has displayed outside we should have conquered!"

The Wonderful Industrial Development of Westphalia.—Within the last twenty years the industrial development of Westphalia has been very rapid. The following figures (quoted in *La Nature*, of Paris) give an idea of her production of cast iron: In the year 1880, the production amounted to something over 820,000 tons; in 1904, it was over 4,000,000 tons. Eighty per cent. (or 3,200,000 tons) of the total production in 1904 was in Thomas and Bessemer (cast). Between 1880 and 1905, the production nearly quintupled. During that same time, the puddlage tonnage fell from 320,000 to 56,000 tons, while the cast iron converted rose from 306,000 to 2,300,000 tons. Nine-tenths of the iron

converted is treated by the Thomas process, and this fact is an evidence of what the metallurgic transformation of that region amounted to. To get two-fifths of the total German production, Westphalia has only to stay at home and draw from her own resources, but she has to import the greater part of the mineral consumed by her. In 1902 she imported 4,190,000 tons of ore out of the 5,850,000 tons that she put into her great fires. Some of this industrial development is due to the remarkable organization of the means of transportation and to the methodical and carefully detailed arrangement of labor. The Westphalian railroad system comprises 70 kilometers of track per hundred square miles of surface. But the consequence of such intensity of siderurgical development is just what might be expected. Few countries command either national needs or exterior outlets for excessive fecundity. Rupture of economic equilibrium is the usual result of overproduction, and, from that cause, Germany is generally uncomfortable. This is one of the reasons why the German manufacturers pray for a long reign of peace.

Women in China, Russia, and Italy.—A strong article on the progress of reform among Chinese women appears in *La Revue*. The writer, M. Francis Mury, tells us that women are playing an important part in the new reform movement. The Dowager-Empress, who five years ago dethroned her nephew for showing himself a partisan of political innovations, is taking the initiative. She has already effected certain important reforms. Schools have already been instituted for the Chinese woman, reviews for women are being published, and Chinese women writers have come into existence. In short, the evolution of the Chinese woman is a striking sign of the transformation which China is undergoing. Ten years ago no one could have foretold that such an extraordinary revolution in the manners and habits of the Chinese as that which has taken place would have been possible. In the same number of this review, G. Savitch, in the series of articles on "Literary Types of the Russian Crisis," writes on "The Russian Woman." He says that emancipation is always bilateral; it liberates both oppressed and oppressor. Such liberties as Russian women acquired half a century ago had as a result an increase of the

liberties of man himself in relation to his masters. Similarly, the liberties which the woman of the people gains over her husband, over the *mir*, and over those who exploit her will have as a consequence the emancipation of the country from the power of officials, usurers, etc.—that is to say, the new Russian woman movement will result in the complete and definite emancipation of the whole country. In the *Rassegna Nazionale* (Rome and Florence), Signor S. Monti discusses in all seriousness whether women are permanently to be classed with criminals, minors, and illiterates, and denied a vote, and answers the question in an emphatic negative. Parliament, says the writer, makes laws which affect the interests of women as wives, mothers, professional workers, clerks, factory girls; why deny them the right to vote for those who make such laws? In the same number, Countess Sabini de Parravicino, herself an eloquent advocate of the emancipation of her sex, summarizes the Life—written in his present enforced leisure by Cardinal Rampolla—of St. Melanie the Younger, one of those early Christian Roman matrons whose energy and learning ought to act as an incentive to the timid piety of many modern Christian women.

A Spanish Estimate of General Reyes.—The following estimate of the president of the republic of Colombia is condensed from an article in the *Hojas Selectas* (Barcelona): The country is gaining confidence in a durable interior peace, thanks to the admirable policy of General Don Rafael Reyes, who became president on the 7th of August, 1904. General Reyes is to Colombia what Porfirio Diaz is to Mexico. That this is not an unmerited eulogy is shown by the immense number of his beneficent activities during the eighteen months of his administration. He has undertaken to normalize the pay of employees, to establish telegraphic communication with the cities most remote from the capital, to reorganize on a sound basis the judiciary, to organize the administration of the salt mines and customs, to institute a central bank with the proposition to put paper money on a sound basis, and to rearrange several departments or provinces in a more reasonable manner. He has reduced the army from eleven thousand to five thousand, and the soldiers, instead of wasting their energies in the idleness of peace, are occupied in the maintenance of public buildings and highways. He has reorganized the entire system of public instruction, prescribing the use of the bath and of gymnastic exercises, and he has established a national school of commerce, an academy of music, and other similar national institutions of education. "More important than all these material evidences of his wise zeal is the fact that he has been able to accomplish what none of his predecessors could do, and that is to harmonize the conflicting interests and aspirations of the parties formerly at bitter war with one another."

"The South American Washington."—This title is applied to the late Argentinian patriot, General Bartolomeo Mitre, by a writer (Jennie Howard) in the *Pan-American Review*. His biography, says this writer, is the political history of the Argentine Republic during the last half of the nineteenth century. "His career holds no stain of unworthy acts, and in all the public posts he was called to occupy, of none did he make use for his personal benefit. He was a model of civic virtue and the fulfillment of duty. In November of 1895 he was stricken with his mortal illness, but his

interest in the world's affairs had not abated, and when friends about him were discussing the words of President Roosevelt in regard to the Monroe Doctrine which are regarded with so much suspicion by the South American republics General Mitre answered, 'The words of President Roosevelt are those of a political friend, and no true American should for a moment doubt or deny their truth and wisdom.' This declaration was published in the daily journal which general Mitre himself had edited for so many years, and has had its effect, no doubt, especially in the countries of Brazil, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Paraguay, where General Mitre had fought so valiantly with pen and sword to teach lofty ideals of liberty and fraternity. . . . He was an historian, and his histories of San Martin and Belgrano are everywhere admitted to be true monuments of his erudition and distinguished literary ability. He was a poet, and a translator from English, French, and Italian, Dante's 'Inferno' and Victor Hugo's 'Ruy Blas' being among his most famous translations. His translations of Gray's 'Elegy' and Longfellow's 'Psalm of Life' are among his finest translations of shorter poems. From an early period of his life General Mitre had the distinction of being elected a member of the leading literary and scientific institutions of the world. These included the Geological Society of Berlin, the Scandinavian Royal Antiquarian Society, the Historical Institute of France, the Royal Academy of Science and Art of Spain, the Academy of Sciences of Lisbon, and the Historical Society of Rhode Island, U. S. A."

Mozart and the Music of To-Day.—An ideal Mozart festival,—Elysian air, dances, to the song of Cupids, led by the Graces. A heavenly idyl, a golden glory of light, ambrosial perfume, ravishing music of the spheres,—the whole an anthem of supernal beauty. In some such rhapsodic words Rudolf M. Breithaupt prefaces an essay in the *Deutsche Monatsschrift*, in which, with very clear, sober sense, he compares the music of to-day with that of Mozart, to the decided disadvantage of the former. "When we think of Mozart, we think of Raphael and Goethe. When we speak of his art, we speak, as we do in their case, of heavenly purity, beauty of outline, perfection of form." Mozart as an educator. All genuine musicians are, as a matter of course, believers in Mozart; he wrote as he saw and heard; hence his great simplicity and naturalness,—if they would only try to follow ever so little in his footsteps! "Mozart breathed into his instruments the spirit of yearning of the human voice." Each instrument expresses its own characteristic feeling, each has a soul and sings with joy or sorrow, in a noble, glorified form,—the loss of this faculty of Mozart the writer considers the most deplorable one of our time. Mozart's art is melodic synthesis, not harmonic analysis. It is constructive, not decomposing. "Figaro," "Suzanne," "Don Juan," "Zerline," "Donna Anna," etc., all have a clearly defined, characteristic stamp, owing to their inspired, melodic garb. "This art which acts through the intensity of melodious expression puts us to the blush, compels us to acknowledge our impotence. Mozart is our conscience." Mozart's name rouses a longing the world over for a second efflorescence of creative musical energy such as that genius and his followers, Beethoven and Schubert, disclosed to us in such splendid abundance. "I believe in God, Mozart, and Beethoven, likewise in their disciples and apostles! Amen!" exclaimed Wagner.

Two Character Sketches of Clémenceau.—As supplementary reading to Mr. W. T. Stead's article on M. Clémenceau which we publish this month, two sketches in French periodicals are interesting. To *La Revue Maurice Leblond* contributes a study in which he maintains that the Georges Clémenceau of the past is virtually the same Georges Clémenceau to-day. Any distinctions can only be very superficial. He does not contradict himself, and in his political career and his literary work it is easy to recognize the logic and the continuity of his mental evolution. His life constitutes a whole, and, to use an expression dear to him, his works form a block from which nothing can be detached or thrown away. In the *Nouvelle Revue* there is an interesting character sketch by M. Marcel Théaux. This writer defines M. Clémenceau's attitude on the social problem in these words: "To reconcile justice with liberty,—that is to say, to give to every citizen such intellectual, moral, and material conditions as will enable him to reap the advantages of liberty." And the means by which this end is to be attained were set forth in a speech which M. Clémenceau made on February 1, 1884: "We demand equality of educational rights, of rights to liberty, and of rights to the most complete and useful exercise of every human activity. Thus, the first duty of society is to provide education for every man, and the second to allow him complete liberty, political and economic." The intervention of the state ought not to be oppressive. M. Clémenceau said: "When I consider that the state ought to intervene to aid and to help the unfortunate, and to equalize their chances in the struggle, I mean that it should not stifle individual initiative, I mean that this assistance should only be given to prepare a return to liberty, in proportion as the forces are equalized, both by education and progressive modifications of economic conditions. It is not a question of oppressing capitalism; it is a question of simply restoring capitalism to the limits of its rights in order to permit a pacific and progressive return to economic truth, and to liberty, in accordance with the complete emancipation of the salaried classes and the organization of perfect liberty."

M. Jaurès and M. Clémenceau Contrasted.—A French contributor to the *Dublin Review* contrasts the temperaments of M. Jaurès and M. Clémenceau. They are perennially disputing about the conception of patriotism, and the existence and purpose of the army, yet both are ardent Freethinkers and revolutionaries. M. Jaurès disapproves the tactics and extreme views of M. Gustave Hervé, famous for the declaration that he hoped "to plant the French flag upon the dunghill," but will not entirely repudiate him. M. Clémenceau attacks the military spirit run mad, but would not abolish either the army or the conception of patriotism. M. Jaurès' political personality is complex; that of M. Clémenceau is "all of one piece." He is essentially a duelist, and, like the duelist, always on his guard. The idea of following any leader is repugnant to him. And we have not seen the last of the contrast and conflict between these two men.

The Russian Duma.—The first April number of the *Correspondant* (Paris) opens with an article by H. Korwin Milewski on the future parliament of Russia. The writer announces that he was the author of the anonymous article on the constitutional crisis in Russia which appeared in the same review in January, 1905.

The writer notes four leading parties in the Duma, and thus defines them: (1) The Socialist-Revolutionary party, few in number, but nevertheless able to exercise an immense influence over their neighbors of the Left. (2) The Constitutional-Democratic party, much more democratic than constitutional, accepting the monarchy and demanding universal suffrage. (3) The party of October 17,—namely, the Monarchical-Constitutional party. M. Goutchkoff, their chief, has covered the empire with committees, and at this moment it seems as if his party will counterbalance the preceding party. (4) The Party of Legal Order, composed chiefly of bureaucrats, trying to cover with velvet gloves hands of iron. There will also be many minor parties, industrial, purely monarchical, national, etc. The more intelligent section of the first National Assembly at least, says the writer, will be absolutely incorruptible. The rural members, like the rural members of the National Assembly in France in 1871, may not be strong, but they are all very worthy men.

More Discussion of Russia, Political and Industrial.—A Russian, writing in the *Revue de Paris* under the title "Berlin and St. Petersburg," concludes with a plea for an Anglo-Russian alliance. He thinks it would be a sensible thing for Russia to enter into friendly relations with the power whose interests, like those of Russia, are so many in Asia. England has made many overtures to Russia, but they have always been rejected,—“at the occult instigation of Berlin.” An Anglo-Russian *rapprochement* on the basis of an arrangement in Asia would reestablish the threatened equilibrium in Europe, and would offer to the world a strong guarantee of peace. As to the industrial development of Russia, F. Maes, writing in the *Nouvelle Revue*, applies to Russia the words which Goethe used on the evening of the day of the battle of Valmy: "Here, in this place, at this hour, opens a new era in the history of the world." A real transformation is being prepared in Russia, M. Maes says. Russian industry is really a recent creation, but its rapid progress is now certain and inevitable, for it is in the economic youth of the Russian nation that the secret of Russia's strength lies, as her economic youth is also the motive for which Russia has borne terrible trials which would, in this writer's opinion, probably have caused the fall of any other state.

Juvenile Criminality in France.—Within a period of a few years juvenile criminality has had an alarming development in France. In former times, children were rarely brought before justice for anything worse than vagrancy; to-day a great many crimes are committed by children, says *L'Illustration* editorially. From 1856 to 1860, the number of young Frenchmen accused of assassination was 20. That number grew, gradually, and from 1892 to 1894 it rose to 40. (In the space of twenty years it doubled.) Thereafter the number of children accused of the same crime rose from 11 per year to 31 per year. It is of interest to note that this progress of criminality marches step by step with suicide. From 1836 to 1840, but 19 suicides of children were registered annually; from 1890 to 1894, an annual average of 75 was registered, about four times more than the annual average in the years 1890-94, and for minors or infants between sixteen and twenty-one years the figures increased from 128 to 450,—a truly startling change when its full significance is considered.

An Income Tax on Workingmen.—In a survey of the political situation, a writer in the *Edinburgh Review* urges that workingmen must be made directly sensible of what increased expenditure means. He says: "If it were possible largely to reduce some of the indirect taxation which now falls with exceptional weight on the workingman, we see no reason why some such course should not be adopted. Suppose, for example, the house tax was extended to all houses of a value of £10 and upward, and that, instead of being fixed at ninepence, it rose and fell with the income tax. If some such arrangement were practicable, it would bring home to every £10 householder in the country,—and many workingmen live in £10 houses,—the effect of any increase or decrease in the income tax, and would give, in consequence, a stimulus to economy which, at the present moment, does not exist."

The Training of the Anglican Clergy.—The opening paper of the *Church Quarterly Review* (London) deals with the present method of training for holy orders and makes a variety of suggestions destined to render that training more practical. A graduate who goes to a theological college to study for the ministry ought to feel that he is beginning a course of instruction totally different from that of his school or university,—in a word, that he is learning not so much how to answer examination questions as how to think on theological questions, if he has not already done so. Everything should be done to insure that the decision as to the intellectual fitness of candidates should be arrived at six months at least before their ordination, and whenever possible this period should be extended. The writer also suggests that a council,—smaller, and with more real power than any at present existing,—should decide what is the best possible education for a clergyman, and he is evidently opposed to a distinctively clerical training being entered upon too soon. Something might even be done to remove "that insularity which pervades the English Church" by arranging for young men to study on the Continent. To be truly efficient, the clergy must, he recognizes, understand the problems of their age and sympathize with its perplexities. Time was when Grotius was able to say "*Clerus Anglicanus stupor mundi*." Let not that time pass away, is the note of this article.

Irish National Imperialism.—Writing on this subject in the *Contemporary* (London) for May, Mr. Hutcheson Macaulay Posnett shows how the Irish Nationalists can help the empire and imperial federation by bringing home to the British elector, with a vividness impossible to distant Australia or Canada, "those political principles without which imperial federation can never be anything better than a dream." Irish Nationalists, he says, have already checkmated a centralism that once threatened to be as fatal to the imperial prospects of to-day as the centralism of the eighteenth century was to union with the American colonies.

The Cost of Algeciras.—Mr. Budgett Meakin describes, in the *Fortnightly* (London) for May, the Algeciras conference, place and meeting. "The enormous expense of the conference may be judged from the fact that Sir Arthur Nicolson and his three assistants were

considered to have 'got off cheap' at a rental of £10 a day for eighty-four days and 'find themselves.' A shipload of horses and carriages at £2 10s. a day each pair was transported from Seville and accommodated in the bull-ring. Mr. Meakin expects that before long we may see France landing troops to restore order, and stay. "Her great mistake was in not taking immediate steps to secure her advantage on the publication of her agreement with England. Had she done so, Morocco would have now been virtually hers, and there would have been no place either for the interposition of Germany or for the holding of a conference at Algeciras."

Travel in Arabia.—A novel suggestion for those with the exploring bent will be found in the paper contributed to *Blackwood's* for May, "A Journey to Sanaa," in Arabia, starting from Hodeidah, far down the Red Sea, on the Arabian coast, not an immense way from the strait of Babel-Mandeb. Such a journey is not an unmixed pleasure, and one is somewhat liable to be hanged by polite but exasperating pashas. But for any one tough enough to walk a great deal, ride on uncomfortable saddles, and not too particular about food, a journey through this country would be most fascinating. It is "almost unknown, rich in soil," and "beautiful in scenery." Moreover, here are neither advertisements upon the rocks nor tourists' agents.

J. M. Barrie's Revival of the Home.—Miss Edith A. Brown writes, in the *Fortnightly Review* (London) for May, on Mr. J. M. Barrie's dramatic and social influence. Imperiled British domesticity has, she avers, found in him its savior. The genius of this devotee of the commonplace has appealed to the child in each of us, and so has saved home life from destruction. "Mr. Barrie's object is to induce the modern to abandon the cult of the superfluous and to create a home atmosphere in which both senior and junior Betwixt and Between can live and thrive. . . . An analysis of Mr. Barrie's appeal leads to the conclusion that he has a particular gift for disentangling the primal elements of human nature from the web of culture and civilization without doing violence to the feelings of the most complex personality entrapped in that web; moreover, he endows the simplicity which he unravels with very attractive qualities."

Wanted—A Code of International Law.—The *Edinburgh's* review of Dr. Oppenheim's treatise on international law puts forward an urgent plea for codification. Such a process is the nearest approach to international legislation that we possess. "The codification of international law can only be accomplished by an international agreement binding on the parties to it, and the very fact of the agreement transforms a reasonable practice, or a practice adhered to by one or two nations only, into a rule binding on the whole world; in other words, it creates as nearly as may be a piece of international law Large portions of international usage are now fit to be formulated in a code, and by such codification they become binding on civilized nations as nearly as international rules can be law in the strict sense of the term. The time has, in fact, arrived when an actual code of international law might be attained."

THE SEASON'S FICTION SURVEYED.

THIS year the public thirst for the implausible, the improbable, the incredible, the impossible, seems as hot as ever, and the stories least concerned with reality are, as usual, those most conspicuously "exciting."

A sure way of procuring yourself a few hours' mental tipsiness is to purchase a "thrilling detective story." We mention four new titles so to be classified: "The Long Arm" (Harpers), "The Castlecourt Diamond Case" (Funk & Wagnalls), "Outside the Law" (Appletons), and Robert Barr's "The Triumphs of Eugene Valmont," a Scotland Yard romance likewise issued by the Appletons. The same house gives forth Lloyd Osborne's version of "Wild Justice" in the South Sea Islands, the Scribners affirming their belief that Cy Warman's vein stays unexhausted by now presenting "The Last Spike, and Other Railroad Stories."

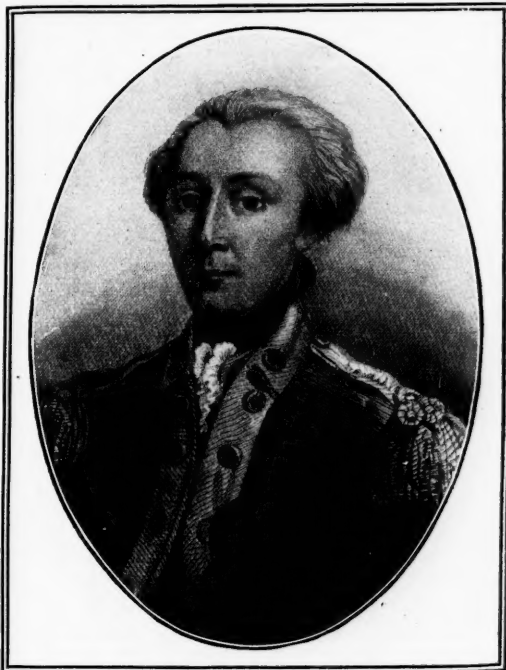
That the spirit of "The Prisoner of Zenda" still walks abroad is proved by the apparition of "The Princess Olga" (Harpers); an eerie burg on a beetling crag is the place of operation of Agnes and Egerton Castle's new story (Macmillan); Little, Brown & Co. provide a highly adventurous political romance involving four European powers—"A Maker of History." Dr. Weir Mitchell relates "A Diplomatic Adventure" (Century) of some Americans who commit a patriotic fraud upon the French Government to prevent recognition of the

Confederacy, scarcely a creditable exploit in the eyes of a nation that had sent assistance to America in the hour of need, which reminiscence yields romantic opportunity to Max Pemberton,—see "My Sword for Lafayette" (Dodd, Mead). Virginians, especially, looking for a lively story of the Civil War are offered "Called to the Field" (Little, Brown), while those with a taste for England's Stuart period may relish "Barbara Winslow, Rebel" (Dodd, Mead). Then,

relating to the fabled expedition of Norsemen to America in the eleventh century,—celebrated by Mr. Longfellow's verse and Mr. Baedeker's prose,—we have "Randvar the Songsmith" (Harpers), the Franklin Square establishment also giving its imprint to "The



Frontispiece (reduced) from "A Diplomatic Adventure."



GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

Spoilers," by Rex Beach, a story of the Cape Nome gold fields. And the untiring marine yarnster, Louis Becke, spins "The Adventures of a Supercargo" (Lippincott).

A PRIZE NOVEL.

The Putnams have brought out a story which is more sedate than any of the above, less "exciting," and far closer to reality. It comes from the hand of Mrs. Baillie-Saunders. This lady is a London clergyman's wife and the winner of £100, offered by Fisher Unwin's British book house for the best novel by an author who had never before had a work of fiction published.

"Saints in Society" traces out the career of a printer whose ambitions and abilities bring him a baronetcy and a seat in the House of Commons; on the way he picks up the ownership of a few newspapers and the reputation of an aspiring philanthropist. Mark Hading's personal development is pictured, step by step, with admirable skill, no less than Lady Vera, the designing woman of his adulterous seducement, is an exceedingly clever creation. First you meet the ragged, rugged man of



Cover design (reduced).

the people, all bristling (with his unkempt hair) for the rights of the proletariat, and perspiring (in his flannel shirt) while he denounces the effete, the abominable, aristocracy. But one of that malign class chances to befriend Hading, regales him at his club, and solicits him to his house, where, among polite surroundings, the fiery champion of the masses learns that moral nobleness need not wear a sullen scowl or misfitting pantaloons or dirty nails. Growing affluence teaches him, too, that brotherly intercourse with the poor and lowly conduces neither to social nor political aggrandizement. Mark, the popular "reformer," becomes a snob. Nevertheless, the author contrives to guard his dignity, to keep him an imposing figure, though, unlike Rex Beach, she often laughs at her self-conscious hero's melodramatic posturings. The fact is, Mrs. Baillie-Saunders looks much deeper into human nature than Mr. Beach and kindred dilettantes in the square-jaw-and-indomitable-will business. And thus, we advise acquaintance, not only with Mark, with the insinuating, self-deceiving arch-humbug Lady Vera, but with the frequent brilliancy of Mrs. Baillie-Saunders' entertaining pages.



MRS. BAILLIE-SAUNDERS.

VARIOUS NATIONAL TYPES.

"The Portreeve" (Macmillan) again brings before the public one of England's master prosaists, whose verbal sonorities and harmonies, whose tasteful assonance and alliteration, the rhythmic cadence of whose phrase, fill one with artistic joy. Once again do Dartmoor scenes excite Eden Phillpotts to the practice of his beautiful style; yet once more we meet those primitive children of the Devonian earth, their loves unvacillating, their hates unvanquishable—with dire disaster imminent from passions uncontrolled. We might justly demur at the too universal distribution of virility. Primrose Horn, for instance, appears unfailingly resourceful, unflinchingly resolute, unsparingly ruthless, beyond her sex's nature. But surety and decision can never be defects when applied to the constructive element of a tale, and "The Portreeve"—on the theme "Hell knows no fury like a woman scorned"—progresses by firm, unwavering steps until the catastrophic ending.

To another, remoter community of the British Empire, the sheep ranchers of New Zealand, Mr. Lancaster dedicates his sprightly muse; "The Spur" (Doubleday) more or less recalls the scenes of this writer's "Sons o' Men." Other dependents still of Great Britain, Boers and Kaffirs, Perceval Gibbon tells about through the mouth of beldame "Vrouw Grobelaar" (McClure).

Clean diction and clear narration distinguish the work of this writer, who never emits one solitary spark of human sympathy, reveling, rather, in the bestial atrocities ascribed to the dwellers of the veldt. Murder of one another by near relations is a subject sweet to him, and, like some writers more eminent than himself who strive to be supremely "real," at times he runs into the grotesque.

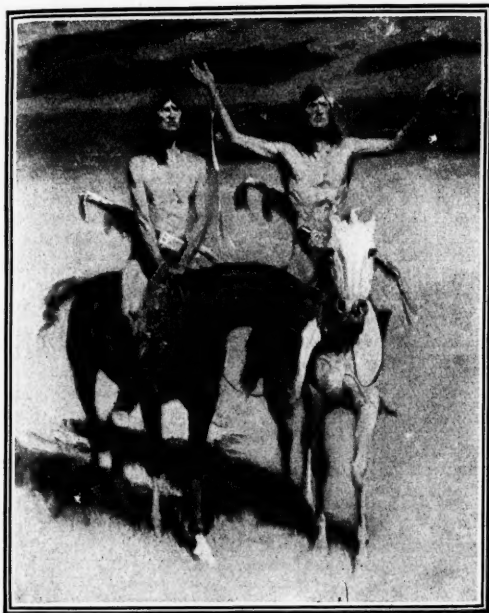
By contrast, Owen Wister's "Lady Baltimore" (Macmillan) speaks pleasingly to one's softer feelings. With its old-fashioned grace and geniality, this book savors of the eighteenth century; like Cranford, Kings Port—evidently intended for Charleston—is a place that you willingly enter and smilingly inhabit, but ruefully forsake. Expectation that "Lady Baltimore" will prove

the season's most effective American local romance is likely to be fulfilled, and Vernon Bailey's pretty pen sketches should earn commendation. Criticism of "Silas Strong" (Harpers), Irving Bacheller renders unnecessary by his "Foreword": "It is in no sense a literary performance. It pretends to be nothing more than a simple account of one summer's life, pretty much as it was lived, in a part of the Adirondacks. . . . It has tried to tell the sad story of the wilderness itself—to show, from

Illustration (reduced) from
"Lady Baltimore."

the woodman's view-point, the play of great forces which have been tearing down his home and turning it into the flesh and bone of cities." The chief personage is the aforesaid Silas, "emperor of the woods,"—in the author's estimation, noble and witty.

But several more books may be mentioned giving romantic interpretation to American life. Thus, a young Methodist cleric, "The Sage Brush Parson" (Little, Brown), wanders out to Nevada, where he finds miners and cowboys whose main pursuits are drinking, blaspheming, gambling, rioting. Young Vaughan must be a precious spiritual member of "the Church militant here on earth," to judge by his bodily exploits. His career in Nevada is so picturesque as to include a death sentence on a charge of murder. All sorts and conditions of New Yorkers populate the instructive pages of "The Four Million" (McClure, Phillips), who likewise publish William Allan White's amusing Kansan sketches. Himself well known to newspaperdom, this author allows his colleagues an important place, and Mr. White's conception of his own craft cannot but interest those of us who see the American journalist a curious mixture of ardor and apathy, cynicism and childishness, upright integrity and downright dishonesty. Friends to the life journalistic should also notice "The Day-Dreamer" (Scribners); and friends to the briefly sententious old salt—if he exists—may find "Uncle William" (Century) a congenial companion. Finally, Remington—that Fenimore Cooper of the brush—provides pictures for his own text, "The Way



Frontispiece (reduced) from "The Way of an Indian."

of an Indian" (Fox, Duffield). The literary quality of Remington's stories may be a matter of dispute, but whose canvases rank before his in America's gallery of historical painters?

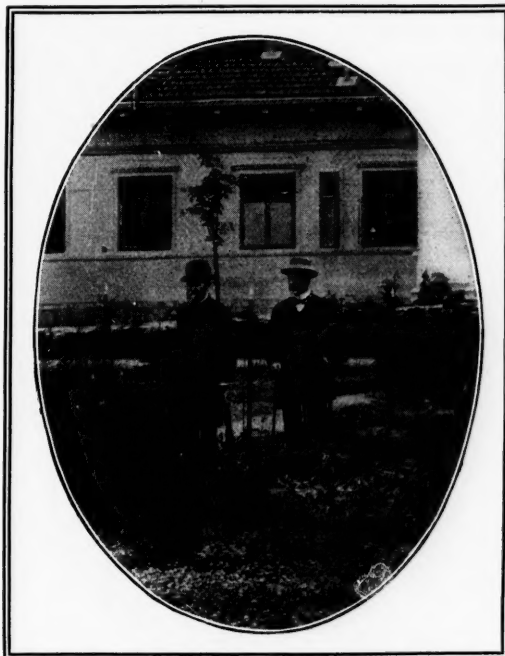
THREE SLAV WRITERS.

Despite the great reputations—and great gifts—of Lermontov and Pushkin, Gogol and Gontcharov, Dostoevski, Turgenev, Tolstoi, Gorki, Russian literature has made but a slight impression outside Europe. For Americans, perhaps, the steppe is too dull, the muzhik too slow, and the Nihilist too fond of philosophical abstractions. Be this as it may, the only Slav novelists who have gained a large cis-Atlantic audience are Tolstoi and Sienkiewicz. The venerable giant of Yasnaya Polyana may never publish another romance, whereas from the Warsavian,—hale, hearty, and sixty,—more tales are to be expected. His last, put into English by that peerless translator, Jeremiah Curtin, has recently been given out by Little, Brown & Co., the enterprising and fortunate "discoverers" of Sienkiewicz. "On the Field of Glory" will not enhance the author's fame, will not affect it, yet his straight, swift, lucid narrative method here again captivates the reader. The present volume treats of the Moslem northwestward invasion that occurred during the second half of the seventeenth century, when King John Sobieski came down to deliver Vienna from the "infidels," these seeking nothing more than requital for the eyes and teeth knocked out by the Crusaders. Sienkiewicz makes you feel what bloodthirsty fanaticism incited the contending hosts, though he admires his Christian cutthroats for their "patriotism." How often is patriotism the same as murder!

Gansiorowski, another Pole, sings no song of the sword, but exhibits an imperial cad pursuing one of his amours, which were as frequent as his battles and con-

ducted with the same amount of tender sentiment. "Napoleon's Love Story" (Dutton), his wooing of Maria Walewska, is told with the freedom necessary to the subject, Gansiorowski's dramatic sense and sharp dialogue reminding one of the elder Dumas.

Thirdly, we have the Russian Merejkovski, with a hideous, blood-and-brandy picture of Peter the Great.



HENRIK SIENKIEWICZ, THE POLISH NOVELIST (WEARING THE LIGHT HAT), AND HIS TRANSLATOR, JEREMIAH CURTIN, IN THE GARDEN OF SIENKIEWICZ'S WARSAW HOME.

No man who is very cruel and has many people killed can escape historical greatness. "Peter and Alexis" (Putnams) both shocks through its horror and grips through its power; it is an eloquent book by a sterling artist.

LOVE STORIES.

"Manon Lescaut" and "The Lady with the Camellias," though not written to instruct school children, stand acknowledged international classics; "Madame Bovary" and "Mademoiselle de Maupin" have always astonished exacting readers by their literary perfection; Lamartine's graceful, tender "Raphael" and Zola's poetically idealistic "Page of Love" deserve an even wider circulation than they have reached. These, and several more love stories by eminent Frenchmen, have been reissued by L. C. Page & Co., of Boston, in unabridged translation. Another Boston firm, Little, Brown & Co., publishes a tale of love by sentiment half English, half French, half Protestant, half Romanist, called "Hearts and Creeds." Present-day Quebec yields the scenic background for this conflict between natural instinct and traditional doctrine, whereas the young "Sir Galahad of New France" (Turner), who comes a pioneer to the Mississippi wilds, is troubled by no such

problem, but having cast his eye on Canoga, a daughter of the Natchez, weds her without long deliberation, and takes her home to the ancestral castle. 'Tis not recorded when he sent the squaw back to her reeking tepee.

Two American writers of the weaker sex, Miss Ellen Glasgow and Mrs. Hutchins Hapgood—"Neith Boyce"—depart from the common Anglo-Saxon theory (or pretense) as to sexual relations, though either chooses for her main theme a love-affair of the popular sort. One readily believes that men lost their hearts to Laura Wilde, she is so completely charming; the irradiance of Laura's beautiful soul and Miss Glasgow's bright achievement in literary technic cause "The Wheel of Life" (Doubleday) to shine out among the novels on this season's list. Mrs. Hapgood's "The Eternal Spring" (Fox, Duffield) also rouses us to more than lukewarm approval. Conscientious Clara Langham's fear of marrying because of a supposed heritage of latent lunacy was easy to invent; but admirable is the artistic conception of Clara's worldly, selfish mother, and excellent the dialogue, which, though life-like—and therefore unepigrammatic—still remains interesting on every page.

But alas for George Moore's new book, "The Lake" (Appletons), betraying that gifted writer at his worst! Irresponsibility denotes the conduct of all the characters, irrelevancy their whole discourse. With singular personages and circumstances unhackneyed, he yet contrives a tedious in lieu of a seizing story. As George Moore's intellectual attainments have not saved him from failure, so Frederick Palmer's high abilities as a topical writer, his merited rank as a war correspondent, can shed no success upon his present attempt—not the first—at fiction, "Lucy of the Stars," printed by the Scribners. The Japanese have often attracted the superior romantic muse of John Luther Long, who now presents "The Way of the Gods" (Macmillan), wherein the author sets forth that ideal self-abnegation so foreign to the ferociously egoistic Western world. A successful psychologic study is Howard Sturgis' "All That Was Possible" (Putnams). Here is one "Mrs." Sibyl Crofts, who discreetly retires to a Welsh countryside after her London "past." She meets Robert Henshaw, a rigidly conventional squireen belonging to the neighborhood. At first he shows open hostility to Sibyl, a beautiful and charming woman, yet, as in time they become closely acquainted, Henshaw, though knowing her history, falls to her fascinations. She at various times avows herself opposed to the enslavement of marriage, so that, at last, when the squireen declares his love, he adds an unctuous explanation of how she has gradually converted him to the unmatrimonial view. And then that highly respectable English gentleman blandly proposes

a convenient clandestine arrangement, which shall not be without financial advantage to the lady. Sibyl's enormous chagrin from being taken at her word leads to her abrupt decampment.

Miss Frothingham's "The Evasion" (Houghton) may be mentioned as dexterously displaying the workings of that complicated machine, "the New England conscience." Two love stories of lighter texture than Miss Frothingham's, both involving neat pleasantries aimed at scholastic loftiness, are offered by Beatrice Harraden and Mary Tappan Wright,—see "The Scholar's Daughter" (Dodd, Mead) and "The Tower" (Scribners). "Pam Decides" (Appletons), the Baroness



BEATRICE HARRADEN.

von Hutten's sequel to "Pam," shows that this author can be unhysterical if she chooses. E. F. Benson publishes his "Angel of Pain" with the Lippincotts, a tale which in France would be said to deal with *le high-lif anglais*; and Miss Seawell's "Chateau of Montplaisir" (Appletons) lies situate in that very country of the Gauls.

Before quitting these books dedicated to Cupid, we must praise "The Eternal Spring" and "All That Was Possible" for a quality conspicuous in the prize novel from London. Mrs. Hapgood and Mr. Sturgis mold their characters impartially; they are not concerned in manufacturing heroes for housemaids, but in making them appear as they might before their valets.

THE ARTISTIC TEMPERAMENT.

Tolna, the vocal hero of Miss Bertha Runkle's operatic story (Century), observes concerning stage people: "No other class hangs so on newspaper praise; no



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MARGARET POTTER.

class is so self-conscious, so uneasy, so little happy. . . . They are eaten up with jealousy, with dread of slights from managers or critics or public." And none are so vain or egoistic, as you may perceive by the example of Fräulein Mittelini, a *coloratura* singer past her bloom and efficiency, threatened with superannuation from Violetta to Freia,—see "Nonchalante" (Holt). Pleasing with his representation of the life the-

atric in a German provincial town, and amusing with his creation of the voluble, fussy, wriggling Mittelini, Mr. Olmsted annoys with his heroine, a young person in every way uninspiring, unsympathetic, uninteresting—though American. Besides, why disturb the German artistic atmosphere by projecting thereinto *diese schrecklichen Amerikaner*? Margaret Potter, at all events, does her best—which is not the best—to place Chaikovsky in a specific national climate. For her romantic purposes she condemns "The Genius" (Harpers) to die by his own hand, although Modest, the composer's brother, has circumstantially described his death from cholera. However, a novelist must not be cross-examined under oath; and whatever her errors and defects, this writer gives you an inkling of Chaikovsky's terrible morbidness,—that mental state apt to render a man's company intolerable and his compositions sublime.

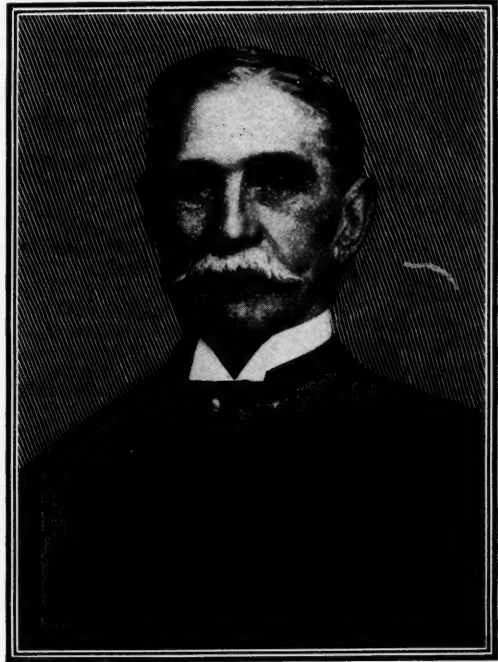


Frontispiece (reduced) from
"The Truth About Tolna."

Arthur Symons' "Spiritual Adventures" (Dutton) tends to confirm the view that the veritable artist's creed can be compressed into one word—"I." As for Symons' language, we commend it to Mr. Olmsted, whose stylistic contortions are ridiculous. "The Truth About Tolna," by the way, the renowned Hungarian tenor himself confesses so: "The Magyar noble, the inspired genius, the exalted patriot, the remote, mysterious, irreproachable, unapproachable Tolna, is a flippant young Yankee with a slangy tongue and an eye to the main chance." One wishes Miss Runkle's capabilities had equaled those of Henry Hutt, who painted the frontispiece.

SOCIALISM AND UTOPIA.

To some worthy folk ignorant of its meaning, the term "socialism" sounds like "vice," or "crime," or perhaps "hell." But let their false alarms be assuaged: socialism has long been advancing upon us with the government postal service, municipal roads, parochial churches, public schools, fire brigades, street lamps, Masonic orders, labor unions, clubs, libraries,—all, in one sense or another, socialistic forms. Complete socialism has not yet arrived, but is approaching like a thief in the night, with one leg already in at the door. That one leg symbolizes laziness, a quality of almost universal possession; the other leg signifies unselfishness, so uncommon a human attribute that real socialism must tarry long on the threshold. The author of "Sturmsee" (Macmillan) points the shaky hazard of all social experimenting through the vicissitudes of a certain coöperative enterprise. Go slow with your social reforms, says, in effect, the sapient Mr. Holt; you're sure to get into some mess you'd never thought about; especially, don't believe for a minute that a lot of free and equal citizens agreeing to work together at a job for a few hours a day 'll make them any better off than



HENRY HOLT, AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER.

they were before. "No more sense"—to quote a character of this book—"in a lot of mechanics going into the tin business than in a lot of sheep going into the wool business." And stating clearly enough his belief that "Those who think must govern those who toil," Mr. Holt seems to despair of any but the vaguest, remotest moral development engendering a prevalent spirit of self-suppression.

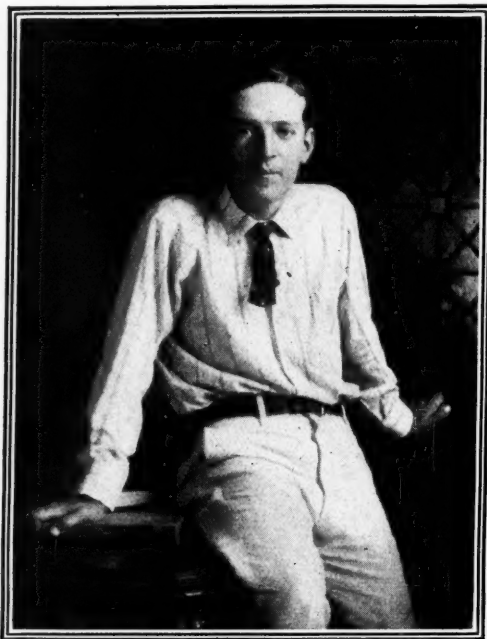
"We may not admire self-interest," continued Mr. Calmire, "but civilization has never yet been spelt without it, as Mr. Carver says, nor has any man yet suggested a coherent system by which it can be."

"Not if you put altruism in place of egoism," objected Boggs.

"Well," said Carver, "that job was begun by a pretty capable hand a couple of thousand years ago, and at the rate we're going how long do you think it will take to finish it?"

David Parry, a millionaire manufacturer—Henry Holt being a flourishing publisher—makes game in right witty fashion of the Utopian "Scarlet Empire" (Bobbs-Merrill) created by himself. He introduces the simple operation of sowing seed in the ground to demonstrate how strongly an ideal community might abhor exertion; for behind the alignment of stooping sowers walk several men brandishing severe flagellative instruments destined for painful application to the posterior parts of those lacking laborious zeal!

✓ The mature millionaire manufacturer, who knows little about socialism, is crassly satisfied with this best of possible worlds; and the venerable flourishing publisher, a cautious, scientific inquirer, thinks the world might be improved, but does not much want to try. Still there comes another. He is a fiery youth. He



UPTON SINCLAIR, NOVELIST AND SOCIALIST.

lives by his pen. He has not had time to learn the opposite side of anything. And he shouts aloud for immediate explosion of the political and industrial structure now standing. Yes, for that very reason, this young Upton Sinclair, with all his ignorance, exaggeration, palpable partisanship,—because he cries impetuously, imperiously, to the better soul of man for light, for change, for progress, for the dawn of a new, sweet, blessed kindness; yes, because he makes you feel, well-nigh makes you weep, for the human misery existing through greedy commerce' buying silence from the venal law,—it is just because of this that his words must run into your blood. "Sturmsee" is deeply philosophical, "The Scarlet Empire" cleverly satirical, and they politely beguile your armchair idleness. But "The Jungle" rouses your wrath,—you look about for a stout rope to hang some one by the neck. "The Jungle" (Doubleday) describes lovely Chicago's dearest delights, among them tender beauties of the meat-packing industry. Listen to this:

"There would come all the way back from Europe old sausage that had been rejected, and that was moldy and white,—it would be dosed with borax and glycerine and dumped into the hoppers, and made over again for home consumption. . . . It was too dark in the storage places to see well, but a man could run his hand over these piles of meat and sweep off handfuls of the dried dung of rats. These rats were nuisances, and the packers would put poisoned bread out for them; they would die, and rat, bread, and meat would go into the hoppers. . . . Under the system of rigid economy which the packers enforced there were some jobs that it only paid to do once in a long time, and among these was the cleaning out of the waste-barrels. Every spring they did it; and in the barrels would be dirt and rust, and old nails and

stale water—and cartload after cartload of it would be taken up and dumped into the hoppers with fresh meat, and sent out to the public's breakfast."

Rather than now stop for academical platitudes upon Zola's realism and Rousseau's revolutionism, we prefer to give a second quotation, not exalting Durham's sausages, but celebrating his fertilizer works:

"To this part of the yard came all the *tankage*, and the waste products of all sorts; here they dried out the bones—and in suffocating cellars, where the daylight never came, you might see men and women and children bending over whirling machines and sawing bits of bone into all sorts of shapes, breathing their lungs full of the fine dust, and doomed to die, every one of them, within a certain definite time. Here they made the blood into albumen, and made other foul-smelling things into things still more foul-smelling. . . . For the odors in these ghastly charnel houses there may be words in Lithuanian, but there are none in English."

Three cheers for the survival of the fittest, in this, the best by far of all possible worlds!

America's railway kings are fit enough to survive the American public, is the evident opinion of a certain potentate belonging to that dynasty, who says in "The Struggle" (Wessels): "We have controlled the legal situation very well. We generally defeat such legislation as we don't want, and have such passed as we want, and we don't pay over 10 per cent. of our actual legal liabilities in litigation." Three cheers more!

If you seek comfort against all these vexing ills, go to Maxwell Gray. He speaks soft and low, thus: "Wealth, briefly stated, is natural forces plus human

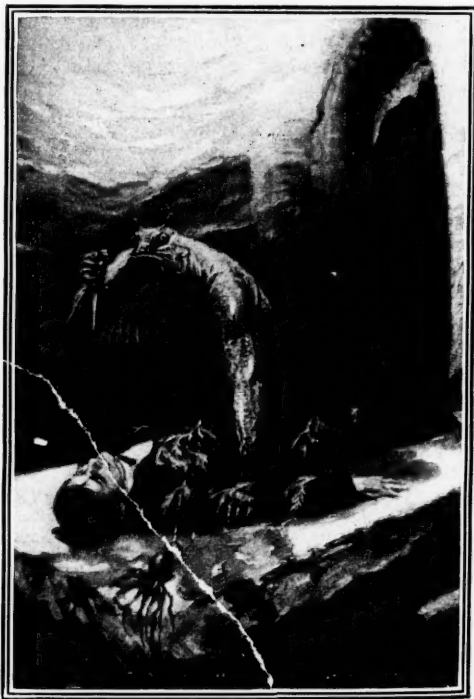


Illustration (reduced) from "The Scarlet Empire."

effort; capital, briefly stated, is natural forces plus human effort. Therefore, wealth, labor, and capital are all the same thing. This is the faith of the Brotherhood of the Golden Rule."

You will find these and other solemn counsels in "The Great Refusal" (Appletons). But "The Jungle," rather, should claim your nightly leisure. At morning you will come down to breakfast cheerful as your wont, smugly confident that, for once, you've not been fooled by a story-book, and that the bright, brown, juicy sausage so daintily dished up by Mary Ann contains no possible particle of poisoned rat.

After all, we have yet to state the political import of "The Jungle," unexpressed by the author: As things are going to-day in the United States, during the twentieth century the now existing political parties may vanish, and the most powerful of the new factions—the National Socialist Party of America—may call a President to the White House.

PHILANTHROPICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Baroness von Suttner was awarded the Nobel "Peace Prize" of \$40,000 for her novel "Ground Arms!" ("Die Waffen Nieder"), of which A. C. McClurg & Co.'s new edition appeared last February. To the present writer, the fact that the baroness got a large sum of money for this book is totally uninteresting and unimportant; he mentions that fact notwithstanding, because he knows that everybody will differ with his opinion, and that hence he is promoting the publicity of the greatest philanthropical novel of this generation. It should be enough to say that "Ground Arms!" passionately pleads for the abolition of war. The Baroness von Suttner, we however will add, means what she says; she is not one of those righteous patriots who in times of peace declare themselves opposed to war, but who turn round the moment their country becomes embroiled with a foreign power. We rejoice to say that in spite of its sentiments, popular nowhere, "Ground Arms!" has been sold everywhere.

That noted philanthropist, Lady Henry Somerset,



LADY HENRY SOMERSET.



THE BARONESS VON SUTTNER.

varies and emphasizes her warm-hearted endeavors for London with "Under the Arch" (Doubleday), while Mrs. Burnett speaks pathetically about that city's breadless, hopeless outcasts in "The Dawn of a Tomorrow" (Scribners). Owen Kildare, too, writes to the heart; himself once newsboy, dock-laborer, truck-driver, and now an active director of social reform, he does not describe New York tenements upon hearsay in "The Wisdom of the Simple" (Revell). S. R. Crockett's "Fishers of Men" (Appletons) are the missionaries who spend their lives in Edinboro's underworld.

In censurable contrast to all these worthy appeals, Gelett Burgess puts forward a falsely philanthropic volume called "A Little Sister of Destiny" (Houghton, Mifflin). Here, a certain Miss Million scatters indis-

criminate, lavish charity where it is not needed or where it may breed thriftlessness. The author does what he can to foster the vice known as "criminal good-nature;" and he spreads the foolish, ruinous doctrine *Trust to Luck*. Besides, all the episodes related are puerile.

An educated black Haitian's "reversion to type" is most interestingly and competently sketched by H. C. Rowland through the means of his engrossing tale "In the Shadow" (Appletons). The negro in question is no less than a descendant of the famous Dessalines, who made himself "Emperor of Haiti" in 1804. The Appletons also publish Maarten Maartens' "The Healers," telling about a successful operation on the brain of a lunatic. The author does not appear to take very seriously all the occult sciences and scientific occultisms



OWEN KILDARE.

that he marshals and parades. A *rara avis* indeed is Mr. Mighels' "Chatwit" (Harpers), a magpie conversant with the human language. A volume of short stories by Judge Grant, "The Law-Breakers," comes to us from the Scribner establishment, and from Franklin Square—though too late for the special notice it would deserve—Mrs. Humphry Ward's latest novel, "Fenwick's Career." Mrs. Ward's place in English contemporary letters and Mrs. Wharton's American rank should prick the ambition of the writing women of both lands. It was a woman who produced the best novel in either country, last year. We cannot say as much for the present season, which has nevertheless brought a share of laurels to the softer sex, as the above survey will have made manifest. There is one story, alluded to but briefly, meriting additional praise,—namely, Mrs. Burnett's "The Dawn of a To-morrow."



Frontispiece (reduced) from "Chatwit."

OTHER NOVELS RECEIVED.

- Adventures in Pondland. By Frank Stevens. A. C. McClurg & Co.
 Brown of Mukden. By Herbert Strang. Putnams.
 By Love's Sweet Rule. By G. E. Jackson. Winston.
 Castle of Lies, The. By Arthur H. Vesey. Appletons.
 Cattle Brands. By Andy Adams. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
 Challenge, The. By Warren Cheney. Bobbs-Merrill.
 Champagne Standard, The. By Mrs. John Lane. The Bodley Head.
 Circular Study, The. By Anna Katharine Green. R. F. Fenno & Co., New York. (New Edition.)
 Contribute Hearts. By Herman Bernstein. A. Wessels Company.
 Cupid the Devil's Stoker. By Nellie Bingham Van Slingerland. Guarantee Publishing Company, New York.
 Deacon White's Ideas. By S. W. Brown. Mayhew Publishing Company, New York.
 Double Trouble. By Herbert Quick. Bobbs-Merrill.
 Edge of Hazard, The. By George Horton. Bobbs-Merrill.
 From Out of the West. By Henrietta R. Hinckley. Mayhew Publishing Company.
 Girls of Gardenville, The. By Carroll W. Rankin. Holt.
 Green Flag, The. By A. Conan Doyle. Fenno. (New Edition.)
 Jack Derringer. By Basil Lubbock. Dutton.
 Kenelm's Desire. By Hughes Cornell. Little, Brown & Co.
 Lady Bobs, Her Brother, and I. By Jean Chamblin. Putnams.
 Lady in Waiting, A. By Charles W. Savage. Appletons.
 Lady of the Decoration, The. By Frances Little. Century.
 Losers' Luck. By Charles T. Jackson. Holt.
 Lost Cause, A. By Guy Thorne. Putnams.
 Maid of Athens. By Lafayette McLaws. Little, Brown.
 Maitland Major and Minor. By Charles Turley. Dutton.
 Marcella the Maid. By Seth C. Comstock. Appletons.
 Mechanic, The. By Allan McIvor. William Ritchie, New York.
 Miss New York. By Edmund Blair Pancake. Fenno.
 My Little Boy. By Carl Ewald. Scribners.
 No. 101. By Wymond Carey. Putnams.
 On Common Ground. By Sydney H. Preston. Holt.
 Page Story Book, The (from stories by Thomas Nelson Page). Edited by Frank E. Spaulding and Catherine T. Bryce. Scribners.
 Picture of Dorian Gray, The. By Oscar Wilde. Brentano's. (New Edition.)
 Pink Typhoon, The. By Harrison Robertson. Scribners.
 Pretty Ways o' Providence. By Mark Guy Pearse. Jennings & Graham.
 Prisoner of Ornith Farm, The. By Frances Powell. Scribners.
 Quickening, The. By Francis Lynde. Bobbs-Merrill.
 Ranch on the Oxhide, The. By Henry Inman. Macmillan.
 Red Saunders' Pets and Other Critters. By Henry Wallace Phillips. McClure, Phillips & Co.
 Reptiles. By H. W. McVickar. Appletons.
 Robert Louis Stevenson Reader. Edited by Catherine T. Bryce and Frank E. Spaulding. Scribners.
 Romance of Two Lives, A. By Francis A. Bryant. Mayhew.
 Sacred Cup, The. By Vincent Brown. Putnams.
 St. Abigail of the Pines. By William A. Knight. Pilgrim Press.
 Sea-Maid, The. By Ronald Macdonald. Holt.
 Six Stars. By Nelson Lloyd. Scribners.
 Skipper Parson, The. By James Lumsden. Eaton & Mains.
 Soldier's Trial. By Gen. Charles King. Hobart.
 Specimen Spinster, A. By Kate Westlake Yeigh. Griffith & Rowland, Philadelphia.
 Summer in the Apple Tree Inn, A. By Ella P. Lipsett. Holt.
 Their Husbands' Wives. Edited by W. D. Howells and Henry M. Alden. Harpers.
 Third Daughter, The. By Mrs. Lu Wheat. Oriental Publishing Company, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Uncle Zeek and Aunt Liza. By Hon. Henry C. Fox. Mayhew.
 Under the Sunset. Edited by W. D. Howells and H. M. Alden. Harpers.
 Village of Hide and Seek, The. By Bingham T. Wilson. Consolidated Retail Booksellers, New York.
 Weight of the Crown, The. By Fred. M. White. Fenno.
 Young O'Briens, The. By the author of "Elizabeth's Children." John Lane Company, New York.

OTHER NEW BOOKS.

NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

OUT-OF-DOOR BOOKS.

"**C**AMP Kits and Camp Life" is the title of a seasonable volume by Charles Stedman Hanks (Scribners). This is a compilation of explicit and practical directions to a novice who is about to betake himself to the woods for the purpose of shooting, fishing, or merely rustivating. There are excellent chapters on camps and camp-fires, camp cooking, what to do when lost in the woods, some remedies for sickness or accidents in camp, and other topics of suggestive interest to intending campers.

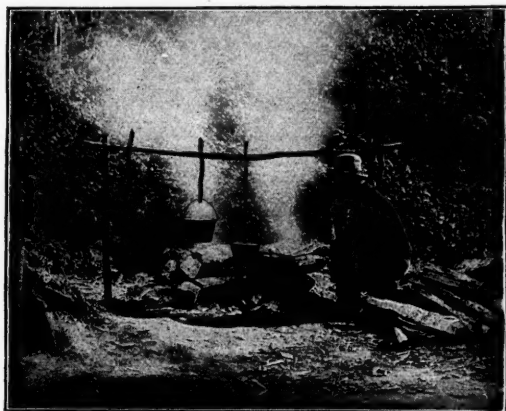


Illustration (reduced) from "Camp Kits and Camp Life."

"Three Men in a Motor Car," by Winthrop E. Scarritt (E. P. Dutton & Co.), will be most thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed by traveled Americans, and especially by the rapidly increasing group of automobilists who venture in the summer months to explore the far-famed highways of France. The pictures accompanying Mr. Scarritt's narrative are suggestive of such roads as no American ever saw in his own country—the substance of things hoped for, but as yet unrealized. The publication of books like Mr. Scarritt's should open our eyes to the possibilities, as well as the present deficiencies, of American roads.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

The title of Mr. John S. Wise's latest book provokes incredulity,—"Recollections of Thirteen Presidents" (Doubleday, Page & Co.). How can any man under sixty years of age have personally known half the Presidents who have served since Washington's time? This is the question that will at once occur to everybody, but whoever is sufficiently curious to examine the contents of the volume will find abundant justification of the somewhat sensational title. Mr. Wise proves himself a competent witness. He had hardly reached mature years when he saw and conversed with the first two or

three of this imposing list of Presidents, but he used his eyes and ears, and the personalities of Tyler, Pierce, and Buchanan impressed themselves distinctly on the boyish mind. Besides, the author's distinguished father, Governor Wise, of Virginia, was one of a group of statesmen who made Presidents in those days, and the boy grew up with an unusual endowment of political information. One of the thirteen Presidents of whom Mr. Wise writes was Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Wise was himself a Confederate soldier throughout the Civil War, and his reminiscences of that period have been given in earlier books. Since the war our author has become about as thoroughly reconstructed a Southerner as can be found anywhere. Circumstances have brought him into friendly,—in some instances, intimate,—relations with all the Presidents from Lincoln down to and including Roosevelt. His estimates of these historical



Frontispiece (reduced) from "Three Men in a Motor Car."

characters, expressed with the utmost frankness and evident sincerity, make readable "foot-notes to history."

"Memories of a Great Schoolmaster" is the title given to a biography of Dr. Henry A. Coit, for many years the head master of St. Paul's School, at Concord, N. H., by James P. Conover (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). Dr. Coit was a peculiarly successful schoolmaster, and his ideas of what an American boys' school should be are clearly expressed in a magazine article reprinted in the appendix to this volume. Nearly three generations of St. Paul's boys honor his memory.

In the "True Biographies" series (Lippincott), Mr. Cyrus Townsend Brady contributes a life of "The True Andrew Jackson." Mr. Brady, who, he says, began the study of Jackson with no great predisposition to admire him, has become persuaded that he was one of the three great Presidents in our history. Still, he has not hesitated to include in his volume much historical material that tends to support the allegations of Jackson's severest critics. Mr. Brady is impartial in his presentation of the facts, and most readers will be indebted to him for not a few facts that they could not have gleaned from a reading of Parton or any other of Jackson's numerous biographers. Mr. Brady has gathered and sifted the evidence on many controverted points.

"The Life and Speeches of Thomas Williams," by Burton Alva Kunkle, has been published by Campion & Co., of Philadelphia. The subject of these memoirs, who died in 1872, at the age of sixty-six, was one of the founders of the Whig and Republican parties, a judge, and a member of Congress. Beginning his public life in 1834 as a Whig orator, organizer, and editor in the movement against Jackson which led to the success of Harrison and Tyler in 1840, Mr. Williams was in politics during more than thirty-five years, covering the periods of the anti-slavery agitation, the Civil War, and reconstruction. An introduction is contributed by United States Senator Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania.

WORKS OF HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

The ninth volume of the "Cambridge Modern History" (Macmillan), edited by Drs. A. W. Ward and G. W. Prothero and Mr. Stanley Leathes, considers "Napoleon." In the nine hundred and forty-six pages of this volume all the estimates of Napoleon's character and the valuations of his work that are worth consideration by the student and general reader are set forth, and an impartial survey of the facts in his career is presented. It is admitted, say the editors in their preface, that no other period in modern history, no other great historical period except those of Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, and Charlemagne, was so completely dominated by a single personality. The fact that most of his life Napoleon was hostile to Great Britain cannot, the editors affirm, blind England to his greatness. It was only in Europe in arms that the con-

queror of Europe succumbed. This work is as typographically satisfactory as the rest of this monumental series, and is provided with indices, lists, bibliographies, and chapter divisions, so as to make the information it contains easily accessible.

Perhaps the most famous Jew in the history of France was the celebrated Rashi (Solomon bar Isaac), the eight-hundredth anniversary of whose death was celebrated some months ago by the Jewish world. The American Jewish Publication Society has just brought out a volume about Rashi to form one of the series of biographies of Jewish worthies. The present volume has been written by Maurice Lieber and translated from the French by Adele Szold.

At a time when Egypt and things Egyptian are coming more and more into the public eye because of Lord Cromer's splendid financial administration, and at the

present moment because of the difficulty between England and Turkey, Sir Auckland Colvin's "Making of Modern Egypt" (Dutton) cannot fail to be a valuable and interesting work. A second edition has just been issued, with many portraits and maps.

Dr. Arminius Vambery, the Hungarian traveler, author of so many volumes on Asiatic subjects, has attempted, in his new book, "Western Culture in Eastern Lands" (Dutton), to compare the methods of England and Russia in the Middle East. Dr. Vambery (who occupies a chair in the University of Budapest) believes that England occupies undeniably the higher cultural position.

An historical incident like the accession to the Spanish throne of the French Princess des Ursins has furnished material for a well-told "Story of the Princess des Ursins in Spain" (John Lane), by Constance Hill,—a work which was originally issued some years ago, and which now appears in a second revised and extended edition, with illustrations.

A new edition of Major William Wood's "Fight for Canada" has been brought out by Little, Brown & Co. This work, it will be remembered, is chiefly a review of the campaign which resulted in Canada's passing from French into English hands. A portrait of Major-General James Wolfe is the frontispiece.

With all that has been written on the subject of the Civil War of 1861-65, the records are still far from exhausted. Hardly a year goes by without some contribution to one or more phases of the subject never before studied. The latest work of this character is Mr. William B. Weeden's volume entitled "War Government, Federal and State" (Houghton, Mifflin). Mr. Weeden has worked in the archives of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Indiana to good purpose, and has exploited a mass of important material bearing on the actual administration of governmental affairs in those Northern States during the period of conflict. It is peculiarly difficult for the present generation to understand the relations during that period between

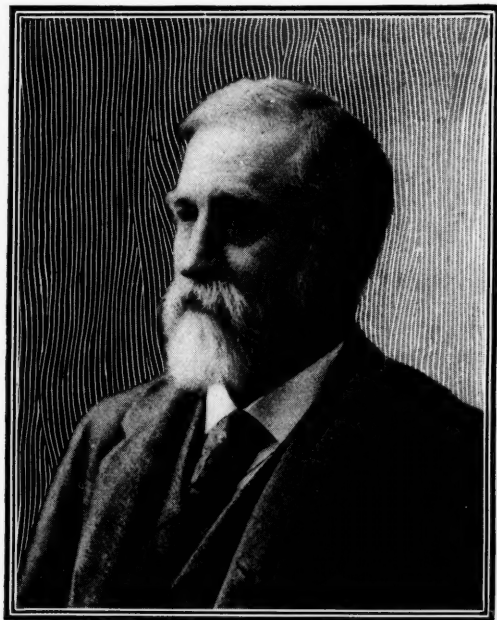


JOHN S. WISE.



DR. HENRY A. COIT.

the States and the nation. The commonwealths chosen by Mr. Weeden for study are especially interesting in this respect, since three of them—Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Indiana—retained the same governors throughout the war, while New York was perhaps the best example in the North of the tendency, during the war period, toward State independence. Mr. Weeden, who is a successful Rhode Island manufacturer, was himself an interested observer of many of the events of



WILLIAM B. WEEDEN.

which his book treats. The importance of the support accorded to the national government by the loyal States of the North can hardly be overestimated, and yet some of the histories of that period have been written as if the government at Washington had maintained throughout the war a practically independent existence and had relied altogether on its own resources. Mr. Weeden's book should do much to put needed emphasis on a somewhat neglected aspect of the war.

ON RELIGIOUS AND PHILOSOPHICAL SUBJECTS.

Some year or so ago, an American girl who had become the Baroness von Zedtwitz was reported to have renounced the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church because of certain inconsistencies and "moral twists" in those doctrines. This lady has now stated her case in a book entitled "The Double Doctrine of the Church of Rome" (Revell), a little volume of only sixty-five pages, which has aroused considerable discussion in religious and philosophical circles. The writer's intimate connection with the Catholic clergy, and especially with the hierarchy, both in America and Europe, has brought her into close touch with the doctrines and the inner workings of the Catholic Church, and therefore she speaks,—whether justifiably or not,—with an intimate knowledge of her subject.

A work of scientific importance and of reverent philosophical treatment is Louis Elbé's "Future Life," an English translation of which has just been brought out by McClurg. Dr. Elbé's "La Vie Future" has created considerable discussion in the scientific and religious circles of France, and this is the first authorized translation into English. The book is really a plain statement of the entire problem of future life in the light of ancient wisdom and modern science.

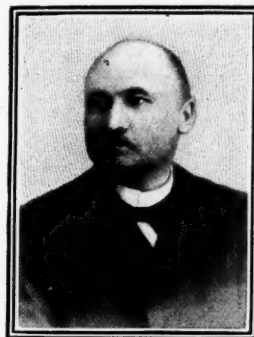
Professor Goldwin Smith's latest volume, "In Quest of Light" (Macmillan), is made up of a number of articles on religious and philosophical subjects which have appeared during the past few years, chiefly in the form of letters, in the *New York Sun*. Dr. Smith discusses frankly what remains of our traditional belief and how much science has taken from us,—to return it to us, he believes, in another form.

James H. Barrows, till quite recently president of the International Young Men's Christian Association Training School, has brought out his talks on "The Personality of Jesus" (Houghton, Mifflin) in book form, considering, in the eleven chapters, the personal appearance, growth and education, intellectual power, emotional life, and will of the Christ.

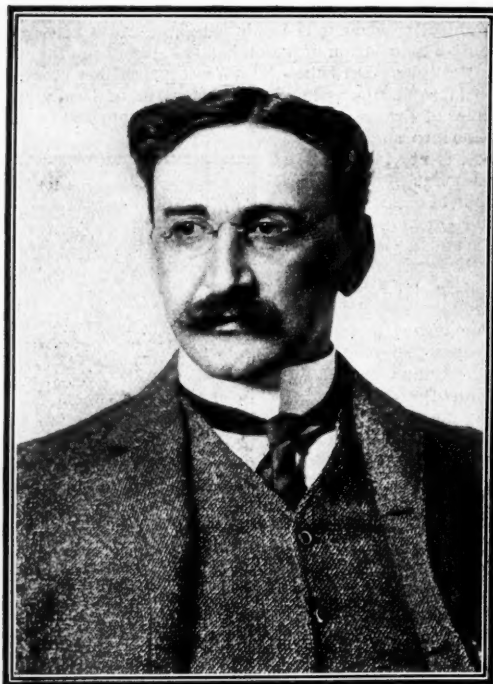
A thought-provoking volume, written in Joaquin Miller's best style, full of his highly poetic, deeply religious, and altruistic thought, is "The Building of the City Beautiful" (Albert Brandt, Trenton, N. J.). The frontispiece is a fine photogravure portrait of the poet of the Sierras and his mother. It is really an analysis of "our weak human way of living the Lord's Prayer."

SCIENTIFIC WORKS AND TEXT-BOOKS.

At last we have the book of Professor Jacques Loeb. For years those who have heard, through press and lecture, of the scientific discoveries of Professor Loeb (physiology, University of California) have wondered when his own authoritative statement would appear. It has just been issued by the Columbia University Press (Volume VIII. of the Columbia Biological Series), and is entitled "The Dynamics of Living Matter." It is really a recasting of a series of eight lectures delivered at Columbia some years ago, and sums up the results of Dr. Loeb's researches, particularly in solving the problem as to what extent science is able to control the phenomena of development, self-preservation, and reproduction. What Dr. Loeb has done, he declares in his introductory remarks, is to prove that, while under ordinary conditions the egg of the Pacific sea-urchin does not develop unless a spermatozoön enters it, "the fertilizing effect of a spermatozoön can be imitated, in all essential details, by putting an egg for a minute into sea water to which a certain amount of a fatty acid has been added, and by subsequent exposure of the egg for about half an hour to sea water whose concentration has been raised by a certain amount."



LOUIS ELBÉ.



PROFESSOR JACQUES LOEB.

Almost simultaneously with Professor Loeb's lectures appears an important volume by Professor John Butler Burke, of Cambridge, on "The Origin of Life: Its Physical Basis and Definition" (Stokes). Many of our readers will doubtless recall the article by Professor Burke which appeared in the *Fortnightly Review* for September, 1905, and which was reviewed in the pages of this magazine. Professor Burke will be remembered as the discoverer of "radiobes." While he lends no encouragement to the doctrine of the development of living from absolutely non-living matter, he does go so far as to express the belief that we have arrived at "a method of structural organic synthesis of artificial cells which partially fills the gap or borderland between living and dead matter as familiarly understood."

An introductory account of the present state of the science of astronomy, a sort of vestibule to the great science itself, is Dr. Forest Ray Moulton's "Introduction to Astronomy" (Macmillan). Dr. Moulton is assistant professor of astronomy in the University of Chicago. He has arranged his material logically and convincingly, and has enlightened his text by many diagrams and charts.

Dr. Reinhart Blochmann's lectures on experimental chemistry, delivered at the University of Königsberg, have been collected in book form and presented, with English notes, under the title "Introduction to Scientific German" (Holt), by Frederick W. Meisnest, of the University of Wisconsin. These lectures have already been published in book form in Germany and gone through three editions.

"The Vest-Pocket Standard Dictionary," which Mr.

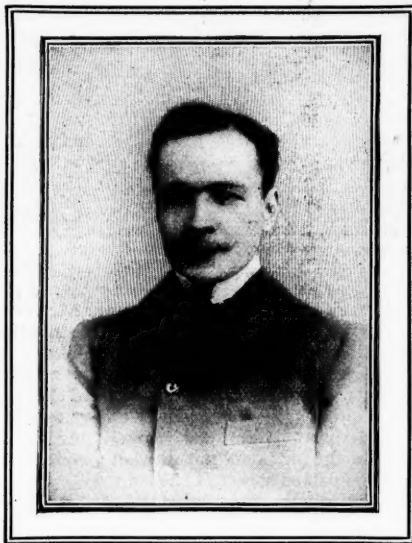
James C. Fernald has compiled from the Standard for the Funk & Wagnalls Company, treats of the orthography, pronunciation, syllabication, and definition of 26,000 English words. It also contains some maps, lists, and other encyclopædic data.

In the Lippincott Educational Series we have "The Recitation," being a series of lectures prepared for young teachers by Dr. Samuel Hamilton, superintendent of schools, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Mr. John Edward Russell's "Elementary Logic" (Macmillan) is a condensed restatement of the regular text-book material on logic, with certain changes and omissions in method found desirable by Mr. Russell's long experience as a teacher.

LITERATURE, ART, AND THE DRAMA.

Francis Wilson's "Joseph Jefferson" (Scribners) is more a collection of reminiscences of a fellow-actor than a biography. In fact, in his preface Mr. Wilson declares that Jefferson's own autobiography and William Winter's biographical study have said the last word in their respective fields. He (Wilson) has aimed "merely to set down the remembrances, mostly anecdotal, which were mine over a number of years in connection with the subject of this sketch." The volume is packed full of story, incident, and picturesque description, and the text is garnished with a number of



PROFESSOR J. BUTLER BURKE.

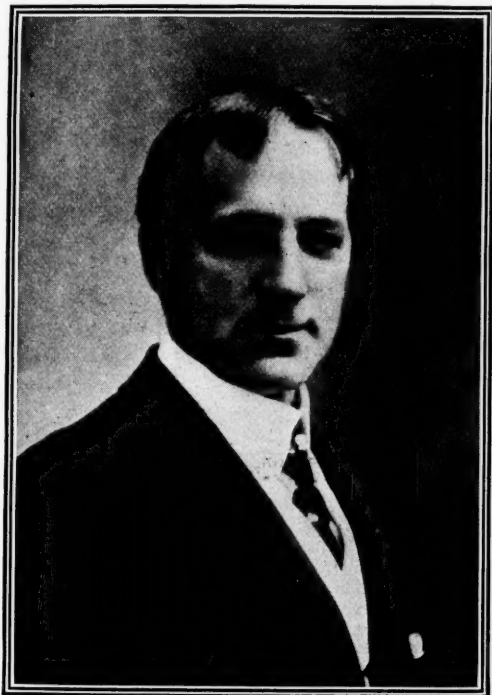
very interesting pictures, many of them snap-shot photographs of famous people, by equally famous people, in all sorts of unconventional attitudes and circumstances. The spirit of the genial Jefferson pervades the entire volume, and it is really the loving tribute of one actor to another who had been his mentor and ideal through life. To me, says Mr. Wilson, Jefferson's name was "the synonym of all that was best and highest in our profession." It is worth noting, he says, in conclusion, that the creator of "Rip Van Winkle" died on Shakespeare's birthday.

Dr. Paul Carus, editor of the *Open Court*, has col-

lected, edited, and published a "Portfolio of Buddhist Art." These are a series of half-tone reproductions of representative historical and modern Buddhist monuments and famous paintings of Buddhist subjects. There are thirty-one plates, a number of paintings represented being by Eduard Biedermann.

The literary executors of Robert Browning have made a volume out of his letters to Alfred Domett. This volume, entitled "Robert Browning and Alfred Domett" (Dutton), has been edited by Frederic G. Kenyon. It is illustrated with portraits.

The Brentanos have brought out a two-volume edition of George Bernard Shaw's "Plays: Pleasant and Unpleasant." The individual title-pages inform us that



FRANCIS WILSON.

the first volume contains the three unpleasant plays, and the second volume the four pleasant plays. In the former category are included: "Widowers' Houses," "The Philanderer," and "Mrs. Warren's Profession." The four pleasant plays are: "Candida," "Arms and the Man," "The Man of Destiny," and "You Never Can Tell." The typography of this edition is very satisfactory.

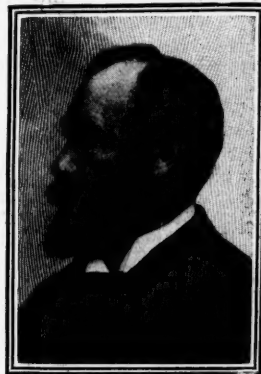
A short history of landscape painting, from the awakening of art in the thirteenth century to the modern revival in Holland,—this is what Mr. E. B. Greenshields has written and called "Landscape Painting and Modern Dutch Artists" (Baker, Taylor). The volume is illustrated with reproductions of the paintings considered.

We are in receipt of three volumes, in Italian, from the press of Ulrico Hoepli, of Milan,—the entire Italian text of Dante's "Divina Commedia," with explanatory notes by Professor Raffaello Fornaciari; "The Purga-

torio and Its Prelude," being a study by Francesco d'Ovidio; and a descriptive catalogue of Italian literature from 1871 to 1905. In Italian, also, we have, from the house of Raffaello Giusti (Leghorn), Professor Gustavo Coen's "The Colonial Question in Its Relation to Latin Peoples."

SOME NEW VOLUMES OF VERSE.

Mr. Hermann Rosenthal, the chief of the Slavonic department in the Astor Library and a frequent contributor on Russian subjects to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, has just published a book of verse entitled "Spätherbste-nebel" (Strecker und Schröder, Stuttgart). Mr. Rosenthal's first book of poems was published in his own printing establishment in Russia in 1870, and soon after his arrival in America, now twenty-five years ago, he published a German translation in verse of Ecclesiastes and of the Song of Songs, but since then his literary activity has been confined mainly to political and historical essays, and to his work as one of the editors of the recently completed Jewish Encyclopædia. Through



HERMANN ROSENTHAL.

it all, however, he has remained a poet, and the present volume is merely an outward expression of what he has long been carrying about within him, as he says in the first introductory poem of the collection. The title of the collection, "Late Autumn Mist," peculiarly well describes the atmosphere of the poems as a whole. One experiences on reading them the same feeling of melancholy that steals over one on a beautiful day in October when toward evening the mist begins to gather. One feels the spirit of a man who has experienced the sadness and disillusionment of life and has come to regard it all with a philosophic resignation. Through the experience of the world's sorrow and disappointment the poet has developed his philosophy of life in an ideal world in a land of dreams, or in the stars. "The stars are beckoning," he says, "and calling. With us is light and truth and eternal peace." In view of Mr. Rosenthal's active interest in the struggle for Russian liberty, peculiar interest attaches to the poet's repeated assurance that freedom is something impossible to find even in free America. His disapproval of certain American traits is manifest, but in a charming stanza entitled "America," in the last section of the book, he declares himself a faithful son and claims the right to criticise with understanding, because he loves.

It is many years since the reading world saw the name of Theodore Tilton on the title-page of a new book. Mr. Tilton, however, has just brought out, through A. N. Marquis & Co., of Chicago, his "Fate of the Mayflower," a poem of the present time. This is a running commentary on modern life, with, incidentally, an indictment of modern commercialism. It is well printed. The illustrations include (as frontispiece) a portrait of Mr. Tilton.

To readers of magazine verse the poems of Louise Morgan Sill are familiar and grateful. A collection of the latest work of this writer has just been brought out under the general title "In Sun or Shade" (Harpers). The striking poem entitled "The Derelict" is included.

A collection of sonnets of real poetic strength and beauty is G. Constant Lounsbury's "Love's Testament" (Joan Lane). The sonnets are arranged in what the author calls a sequence.

We are in receipt of the following other collections of verse: "A Shropshire Lad," by A. E. Housman (John Lane); "Poems from Desk and Doorstep," by Floyd D. Raze (Washington: Review & Herald Publishing Association); "The Rubáiyát of Hope," by A. A. B. Cavaness (Jennings & Graham); "Story and Song," by Louis F. Curtis (Chicago: R. R. Donnelley & Co.); "Poems of Leisure" and "The Bouquet," by G. H. Walser (published by the author, at Liberal, Mo.); "Where Pussies Grow," by Harriet Lee Grove, illustrated (Jennings & Graham); and "The Vision of Calvaire," by Archer de Lima (published, in French, by the author, at Lisbon). We have also received the dramatic poems "Augustine the Man," by Amélie Rives (John Lane), and "Rahab," by Richard Burton (Holt).

NEW MUSICAL TEXT-BOOKS AND SONG COLLECTIONS.

"Elson's Music Dictionary" is a work for which musicians and music-lovers have been waiting. Not that there have not been many other musical dictionaries, but this is one of the first successful attempts to classify and revise, in compact, accessible form, the musical terms which puzzle the layman, and which the teacher is constantly called upon to explain. The work, which is issued by the Oliver Ditson Company, contains, also, a list of foreign composers and artists, with a pronunciation of their names; a list of popular errors in music; and a short English-Italian vocabulary of musical words and expressions.

"Twenty Songs of Stephen C. Foster," edited by N. Clifford Page, form the latest number of the Ditson Half-Dollar Music Series. A brief biographical note of Mr. Foster introduces the collection.

A new and enlarged edition of the very successful collection of college songs issued some years ago by the Ditsons has just been brought out by the same house. It contains all the best-known college melodies, and is compiled by Henry Randall Waite.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DISCUSSIONS.

The first portion of an elaborate study of "The Taxation of the Liquor Trade," by Joseph Rowntree and Arthur Sherwell, two well-known English students of the liquor problem, has recently appeared (Macmillan). The present volume is concerned with public-houses, hotels, restaurants, theaters, railway bars, and clubs as they are managed in Great Britain. It also includes two chapters on the subject of license taxation in the United States, giving the varied experiences of such States as Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania. The chief purpose of the writers in this volume is to show the inadequacy of the existing scale of taxation in Great Britain. While the tendency in that country has been steadily in the direction of limitation on the granting of liquor licenses, so that there are said to be actually fewer public-houses in England to-day than there were in 1880, there has been no increase whatever



JOSEPH ROWNTREE.

in the tax. The argument of the book is that any policy of limitation should be accompanied by a corresponding increased taxation, since such limitation must inevitably result in a marked increase of license values.

Another English work that has a special interest and timeliness at the present moment in this country is Mr. Edwin A. Pratt's volume on "Railways and Their Rates" (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.). This writer devotes special attention to the complaints made from time to time in England on the subject of rates and charges, and also institutes an interesting comparison between the railways of Great Britain and those of the Continent of Europe. A series of photographs at the end of the volume illustrates in a striking manner the diminutive freight-car equipment of the English roads. An appendix discusses the British canal problem.

Professor John A. Ryan, who is a priest in the Roman Catholic Church and a teacher in St. Paul's Seminary, one of the theological schools of that church, has formulated a theory of wages which he presents in a volume entitled "A Living Wage: Its Ethical and Economical Aspects" (Macmillan). Professor Richard T. Ely, who contributes an introduction to the book, characterizes it as perhaps the first attempt in the English language to elaborate what may be called a Roman Catholic system of political economy,—meaning by this an attempt to show exactly what the received doctrines of the Church signify in the mind of the representative Catholic when they are applied to the economic life. Professor Ryan combines in this work economic and ethical arguments with those derived from authority, and while Professor Ely admits that members of other religious bodies, both Christian and Jewish, may reject this particular doctrine of wages because it is assumed to rest on the approved teachings of the Roman Catholic Church, he bespeaks for it an examination of the question: Does or does not this doctrine of wages rest upon broad Christian, religious, and ethical foundations?

